The New-York Times.

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THE CHESAPEAKE PIRACY.

INTENSE EXCITEMENT AT HALIFAX

The Vessel Delivered to the British Authorities.

Rescue of the Prisoners by the Citizens.

The Entire Piratical Crew at Liberty.

Five United States Men-of-War off the Harbor.

Statement of First-Engineer Johnson, of the Chesapeake.

THE CRUISE AFTER THE CAPTURE

HALIFAX, Saturday, Dec. 19—10 o'clock P. M.

At one o'clock this afternoon the steamer *Chesapeake* and the prisoners on board of her were delivered over to the Government.

Upon the arrival of the boat containing the prisoners at the Queen's Wharf, the excitement became intense.

The prisoners were immediately seized by a boat's crew in the slip and hurried off by the crowd in attendance.

Upon the Government officers moving to arrest the prisoners, under a warrant, they were seized and held by prominent citizens, and rendered powerless to perform their duty.

The crowd finally succeeded in getting the pirates off in a small boat, which forthwith moved down the bay.

The affair causes the greatest excitement throughout the city.

What course the authorities will pursue in the matter it is impossible to say.

HALIFAX, Saturday, Dec. 19.

Tremendous excitement prevails here this afternoon in regard to the steamer *Chesapeake*.

She was delivered over to the British authorities to-day, but upon the landing of the prisoners upon shore, they were rescued by the citizens.

LATER.

The excitement is increasing.

The Federal vessels *Niagara, Dacotah, Anna and Ella, Acacia*, and *Cornubia* are off the harbor.

The pirates are now all at liberty, scattered throughout the Province.

The Federal gunboats are preparing to leave. Some will take their departure to-night, and probably all of them will leave before Monday.

HALIFAX, Saturday, Dec. 19.

The following is the statement of First Engineer JOHNSON, of the steamer *Chesapeake*:

"After we left St. John the first port we entered was Shelburne, where we arrived on Thursday night. Here we took in ten tons of coal and some wood. The next morning we left for Lahore River. Seeing a steamer off the mouth of the river, we concealed the vessel as best we could, and ascended the river on Friday night.

We laid to at this point until Tuesday night, discharging part of the cargo, for which we received one thousand dollars. We sold the sugar for three cents a pound, the flour for three dollars a barrel, and other articles for proportionate prices. We left the river at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, laying to at its mouth all night, and loading a schooner with goods which we had not disposed of. On the morning of Wednesday we steamed for St. Mary's Bay, about ninety miles East of Halifax. About 9 o'clock on the following morning we saw a steamer. Immediately we concealed the vessel by hugging the shore. When the steamer disappeared we started again. We arrived off Sambro without meeting with any further trouble, and was boarded by a pilot named FLYNN, who took the vessel into Sambro Harbor. Capt. LOCKE now satisfying himself that there were not coals enough on board to complete the voyage, concluded to anchor the vessel, and he did so at two o'clock in the afternoon. In the meantime he started for Halifax to procure coals and engineers for the vessel. He told me (JOHNSON) that as soon as he obtained new engineers he intended to release me, and I told him that I would not on any account remain with the vessel any longer. The Captain returned about two o'clock on the following morning, having been successful in his expedition. A schooner came with him.

At about 6 o'clock on the same morning, the pilot, FLYNN, informed the Captain that Federal gunboats were entering the harbor. The Captain satisfying himself that this statement was correct ordered me (JOHNSON) to scuttle the vessel. I replied that I could not do it. The Captain then hastily secured what plunder he could, and he and his officers and crew took to the boats as the *Ella and Anna* appeared in sight.

AFFAIRS IN TENNESSEE.

Winter Campaigning Prospects—Gen. Rousseau's Review—The West and the North in Nashville Hospitals—Rebel Prisoners from the Front—How They Look and How They are Treated—The Christian Commission—The Sanitary Commission.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

NASHVILLE, Tenn. Friday, Dec. 11, 1863.

The season of the year, again come round, is usually regarded as a bar to active military operations, though Austerlitz, and Eylau, and other fields won by the "Great Captain, were not fanned at the time by the breezes of Spring or Summer. People and the papers are talking about Winter quarters. The Army of the Potomac has been said for some time, to be on the point of going into these, as a sort of *necessity*. Virginia mud is less hopeful than the article in Tennessee or Georgia, and LEE's columns are sterner and less penetrable or fugacious on their own soil, than BRAGG's. Up to this time certainly, the weather in this region has been as propitious for aggressive work on the part of our army as could reasonably be desired. Occasional rains, of short duration, have been followed by bright, balmy and delicious weather, rendering the muddied roads soon dry. Whether "Unconditional Surrender GRANT" is prepared to make the vigorous following up of BRAGG's scattered and dispirited forces, and other deadly blows struck at the rebellion, *conditional* on hard, dry roads and smiling skies, need scarce be seriously asked with the knowledge which his brilliant achievments give of his character. He will be apt to afford but little rest to the wicked, spite of wintry ways and weather. Or if they get slight respite it will be only the prelude to the stormy and disastrous day that surely awaits them. We believe he holds at this hour the mastery of the Gulf States firmly in his grasp, and whether he advances next week or next month it will be to adorn his fair laurel wreath with additional Union triumphs.

Gen. ROUSSEAU, the recently appointed commandant of a portion of the Department of the Cumberland, and who has his headquarters at this place, had his first review on the 7th inst. of the troops in and about Nashville. It took place a few rods west of Fort Nagley, on a spacious plain finely adapted to displays of this sort. The fort itself is a very strong defensive work, crowning a lofty height from which Nashville not only, but a far sweep of the country on every side lies open to the view. From this point the review appeared to great advantage. The number of troops present was not large—half a dozen regiments of infantry, two or three of cavalry, and several batteries constituting the pageant. But a large concourse of spectators witnessed the ceremonies, and appeared highly gratified as well with the soldierly bearing of the *reviewer*, as with the martial air and practiced movements of the reviewed. Gen. ROUSSEAU enters upon his important duties here widely esteemed as a brave and capable officer.

Since the recent battle at Chattanooga, the hospitals here have been receiving the customary contributions furnished by each field of blood. The members bear but slight comparison with those arriving after Chickamauga, but the aggregate is far from being small. Many officers have come in, some seriously, the majority more slightly wounded. I saw Gen. GEO. S. GREENE, of your City, in the officers' hospital here, shortly after HOOKER's first fight at Lookout Mountain. A bullet had struck him just below the cheek-bone, passing through both cheeks, making sad work with upper teeth and jaw. He is now at Georgetown, D. C., having, at home, recruited sufficiently to make an incipient return to the field. For several months after pitching his tent in Nashville, your correspondent saw neither officer nor soldier from his own New-York in this region. The sick and wounded passing under his eye were mainly from Western regiments, those of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois preponderating greatly. But since HOOKER's battalions have gone to the front, officers and men from the Empire State are found frequently among those requiring hospital attention; and mingled with these are the braves of GRANT and SHERMAN, who have looked upon Vicksburgh and Port Hudson, and shared in the glory of the achievements which these historic names suggest. North, East and West, and the South, too, as represented by Kentucky and Tennessee, are thus brought together, standing shoulder to shoulder on what is now the grand critical theatre of the whole war—struggling, suffering, falling, bleeding, conquering together, with the common inspiration prompting their joint sacrifices—a noble Government imperiled, crying out for their aid, and consecrating all that is yielded to save it.

The heroes of this war will be no ordinary heroes. The nation saved from dismemberment by their devoted heroism, will embalm their names for all time. And every blade of grass springing henceforth from soil once wet with blood shed in a cause like this, will have a tongue to praise and bless their memory.

Many prisoners were captured in GRANT's last great operations. They have been coming in by the hundred, by the five hundred, by the thousand, as the cars from the front could convey them. I saw a body of four or five hundred the other day, just after their arrival, and as they were halted before the Maxwell House, which was to be their temporary quarters, I scanned them closely man by man, and a more woe-begone, wretched-looking crowd it were hard to imagine. Gen. LEE, in a conversation with a British officer not long ago, spoke of the prowess of his troops, whom he called "my poor ragamuffins." This was no exaggerated compliment, as all know who saw his army on its two visits north of the Potomac. Now, in the colder weather, these men need something over their rags to warm them. Many of them have it in a sort of shoulder-covering article called, by courtesy, a blanket, which is often an old horse-blanket, a rug, a piece of torn carpet, quilt, or some other *warmer* equally grotesque. Falstaff's regiment was not a whit more *bizarre*. There was a pensive, sad air about these men—an appearance of physical suffering and of mental unrest which touched one irresistibly. How many of them had been forced into the ranks against their wishes and feelings, or were honestly doing, through sheer ignorance or mistaught enthusiasm what crafty leaders, reckless in working ruin, had bidden them, it were hard to say. The number is doubtless large. But if it were much smaller, these poor tattered, misguided rebel prisoners, in whatever aspect viewed, are fit subjects for lively compassion.

The sick among these prisoners, confined in the city, have of late increased so much that the hospital set apart for their accommodation has become too full to admit more. The surplus has, therefore, overflowed into the Union hospitals. Between 20 and 30 were brought from the barracks yesterday, into No. 2 hospital, to the consternation of the nurses, who had the stripping, washing and purifying process to perform. Several of these poor fellows were laboring under pneumonia, contracted from sleeping on the bare ground before Chattanooga, with not a shred of tent covering, nor a blanket, in many cases, to keep off the night damp. It was Paradise to them, to press the snug, warm hospital couches. Unlike the barbarous treatment received by our brave soldiers in Southern prisons, these men are receiving all the care their situation demands. And the impartial record of history will be that we surpass the South not more in the justness of our cause than in the enlightened humanity with which every step of this deplorably destructive war has been illustrated.

Right opposite the Maxwell House, on Cherry-street, are the rooms of the Christian Commission. These are crowded at all hours of the day by Union soldiers, who resort there to read the various papers on file for their benefit, to obtain tracts and religious periodicals or books, or to write letters—paper, envelopes, stamps, being all copiously furnished by the unstinted and unwearied benevolence of the soldiers' Northern friends. In addition, undergarments, slings for wounded arms, with various delicacies for the wounded, sick and needy, are always ready for distribution, on a proper application made. This is a noble charity. The agents of the Commission, who ply their useful work in many cases almost gratuitously, are efficient and indefatigable in ministering to the religious as well as physical well-being of the disabled, and the gratitude they receive for these noiseless, but most important services, are a sure and sweet reward.

The Sanitary Commission, too, is here, as it is everywhere, the soldier's unfailing friend, and a potent auxiliary to the Government. Its storehouse of comforts for the suffering is as adapted to the soldier's various wants as it seems to be inexhaustible. Its hold upon the nation's sympathy and confidence is as deservedly firm as it promises to be abiding. Let gifts flow freely, and more freely, into its treasury. They will be sure to issue thence in streams that bear balm, comfort, strength and gladness to hundreds and thousands of our devoted braves, wherever the maimed body and wearied spirit and languid eye crave the ministry of kindness. But I must bring this too long letter to a close.

C. V. S.

Movements of Gen. Burnside.

LEAVITTSVILLE, Penn., Saturday, Dec. 19.

Maj.-Gen. BURNSIDE and staff left Cleveland for New-York at 10 o'clock this morning, via the Atlantic and Great Western Railway. T. W. KENNARD, Esq., very handsomely tendered them the use of his private car to take them through.

RUMORED NAVAL DISASTER.

The Gunboat Daylight Reported Destroyed.

MOST OF HER OFFICERS AND CREW KILLED.

FORTRESS MONROE, Friday, Dec. 18.

To Maj. Eckert, Assistant Superintendent of United States Marine Transportation:

I have just arrived from Beaufort in the *Spaulding*.

It was reported there that the United States gunboat *Daylight* had been blown up by the rebels.

Another gunboat had chased a blockade-runner ashore, and the *Daylight* went in to take possession of her, when a rebel battery concealed on the shore threw a shell into the *Daylight's* magazine, completely destroying her, and killing most of her officers and crew.

There is no positive confirmation of this affair, but it is believed by the naval officers at Beaufort.

L. F. SHELDON,
Captain and Assistant Superintendent.

SECOND DISPATCH.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, Dec. 19.

The regular letter from Fortress Monroe says:

"The steamer *Spaulding*, from Morehead City on Friday night, reports that just before sailing news reached there that the gunboat *Daylight* had been blown up by a shell from Fort Fisher exploding in her magazine."

FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

The Los Angelos Vigilance Committee Still at Work.

SAN FRANCISCO, Thursday, Dec. 17.

The markets generally are quiet, though many jobbers continue to have a fair trade with the interior.

The scarcity of tonnage continues.

Ships are wanted to load with cargoes for China, New-York, Boston and Liverpool.

The following dispatch was received from Los Angelos to-day:

"CHARLES WATKINS was indicted for murder by a special Grand Jury yesterday. This morning he was brought into court for trial, and plead guilty. He was immediately seized by the Vigilance Committee, who entered the court-room in large numbers, seized the prisoner from the custody of the Sheriff, and hung him."

WATKINS was an English Mormon. His parents reside at Salt Lake. He is known to have killed three men in Utah, and he confessed that he had committed six other murders.

The dispatch further says that he was also engaged in the Mountain Meadow Massacre.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, Dec. 18.

SYLVESTER LOWERY and his associates, of Orizona, have entered suits against Gens. CARLETON and WEST and their associates and officers, for $1,120,000 damages for taking military possession of their silver mines several months ago, as they allege, without just cause.

The Union Convention to nominate candidates for State Officers in Nevada Territory meets at Carson City on the 31st of December. The officers to be elected under the new Constitution are Members of Congress, Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, three Justices of the Supreme Court, Secretary of State, Treasurer, Comptroller, Attorney-General, Superintendent of Public Instruction, State Printer and Members of the Legislature.

FROM CHATTANOOGA.

Slow Progress of Enlistments.

CHATTANOOGA, Saturday, Dec. 19.

The order that three-fourths of the aggregate of the veteran regiments must reënlist in order to get furloughs, almost stops enlistments—in many cases more than one-fourth being in the hospital or prisoners—and the men want to get home before the holidays, so as to spend them with their families and friends.

The Capture of Lookout Mountain.

GEN. GEARY'S CONGRATULATORY ORDER.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND DIVISION
TWELFTH ARMY CORPS,
WAUHATCHIE, Tenn., Dec. 3, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 79.—A most important era in the present contest for national existence has just been passed: battles, culminating in grandest success, fought and won, and the part taken by the troops of this division in the engagements by which it has been marked, having reflected so much honor upon themselves as individuals, and upon the command to which they are attached, the General Commanding cannot refrain from alluding to these services in terms which shall convey, in some measure, his warm appreciation of their valor, their patriotism, and their noble endurance of severe hardships, while engaged in the arduous campaign.

With heartfelt pride he reverts to their prowess in the assaults which made them the heroes of Lookout Mountain, on the 24th ult., and to their gallant conduct upon Missionary Ridge on the 25th, Pea Vine Creek on the 26th, and at Ringgold, upon Taylor's Ridge, on the 27th.

The conquest of Lookout Mountain will, associated with the emblematic "White Star" of the conquerors, stand out as prominently in history as do the beetling cliffs of that Titanic eminence upon the horizon.

For these services he tenders them his heartfelt thanks; for their endurance, his sympathy; for their bereavement in the loss of so many gallant officers, and so many brave and noble men, his condolence. In all the division death could not have selected braver spirits, nobler hearts, than those who have laid their lives a sacrifice upon their country's altar in the recent engagements with the rebel forces.

He assures them that their gallant conduct has gained for them the high esteem and appreciation of the commanding generals.

It behooves us to remember prayerfully that the hand of the Omnipotent Architect of the Universe is visible in our great victories, and that He who holds in His hands the destinies of Nations has, in His goodness, answered the humble petitions for success to crown our arms, which ascended from anxious hearts to His heavenly throne.

By command of Brig.-Gen. JNO. W. GEARY.
THOS. H. ELLIOTT, Capt. and A. A. General.

Drowning of Capt. Newhall.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Dec. 19.

Capt. NEWHALL, formerly of the Third Pennsylvania cavalry, but at the time of his death Acting Adjutant-General, on Gen. GREGG's Staff, was drowned last night, while crossing a small creek this side the Rappahannock. He had just been to headquarters to have his leave of absence signed, and was returning to his quarters when the sad accident occurred.

Robbery.

FIVE-TWENTIES ON THE WING—PAYMENT STOPPED.

NEWARK, N. J., Saturday, Dec. 19.

The express office at Bordentown, N. J., has been robbed of the following United States Bonds, "five-twenties:" No. 2,899 for $500; No. 6,237 for $100; No. 6,236 for $100. Payment is stopped.

Sinking of the Steamer Prima Donna.

WHEELING, Saturday, Dec. 18.

The steamer *Prima Donna* struck on a sunken coal barge, eighteen miles below here, this morning, sinking to the cabin floor. No lives were lost.

Michigan Legislature.

DETROIT, MICH., Saturday, Dec. 19.

The Governor has called an Extra Session of the Michigan Legislature, to meet at Lansing on the 19th proximo.

The Weather at Cape Race.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Saturday, Dec. 19.

There is a gale from the westward with heavy rain.

No steamers have passed Cape Race recently.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Dec. 19.

THE FIGHTING IN NORTHEASTERN TENNESSEE DISCREDITED.

The *Evening Star* has the following:

"The authorities here have dispatches from Gen GRANT, at Chattanooga, dated last night at 9 o'clock. They do not indicate any recent change in the state of affairs there. Gen. GRANT is in constant and direct telegraphic communication with Gen. FOSTER, at Knoxville, and had there been fighting between LONGSTREET's forces and ours pursuing him—as the press dispatches from Cincinnati state—Gen. GRANT would, doubtless, have sent dispatches here. The fact that he says nothing about any such engagement or engagements, induce the belief that the statements, via Cincinnati, referred to above, are much exaggerated."

FUNERAL OF GEN. BUFORD.

The funeral ceremony over the body of Maj.-Gen. JOHN BUFORD, will be performed by Rev. Dr. GURNEY, at the Church of which he is pastor, corner of H-street and New-York-avenue, at 2 o'clock P. M., on Sunday, the 20th inst., after which the body will be escorted to the Baltimore depot, whence it will be transported to West Point, New-York, for interment. Maj.-Gens. Carey, Heintzelman, Sickles, Schofield, Hancock, Doubleday, Augur, and Warren are the pall-bearers. The funeral escort will be under the command of Maj.-Gen. STONEMAN.

REBEL DESERTERS TAKING THE OATH OF ALLEGIANCE.

Two hundred and twelve rebel deserters were sent from the Old Capitol Prison this morning to Philadelphia to take the oath of allegiance. This makes four hundred and eighteen which have been sent to the same place this week for the same purpose.

A PRESIDENTIAL RECEPTION.

The President and Mrs. LINCOLN were at home this afternoon, receiving the officers of the Russian fleet, the members of the Cabinet and of both Houses of Congress, Justices of the Supreme Court, and the gentlemen connected with the Diplomatic Corps. The Marine Band was in attendance, and much good humor prevailed.

THE BOUNTY BACK PAY AND ENROLLMENT ACTS.

In the amendments of the Pay and Bounty Bill reported by Senator WILSON to-day, from the Committee on Military Affairs, bounties are confined to those enlisting prior to Jan. 5, 1864, and after that date no bounty to substitutes and none to enlisted or drafted men, excepting the bounty of $100 now allowed, will be paid.

The same Senator reported back the bill amendatory of the Enrollment Act, adding a new clause abolishing the $300 commutation feature of the present law. It includes the enrollment of "any person arriving at the age of 20 years, and any one who has not been in the service two years and honorably discharged." It exempts a person who may attain his forty-fifth birthday between the enrollment and the draft, but abolishes the exemption of felons, and exempts none where relatives are wholly dependent on their labor for support, unless actually supported by their labor.

Senator DIXON's amendment exempts all persons recognized as clergymen by the ecclesiastical authority of their denominations.

Mr. HENDRICKS' amendment proposes two classes of enroled persons, as in the existing law, the second class not being liable to be called on til the first is exhausted.

There is a project to construct a military wagon road through the Cascade Mountains and down the Williamette Valley. It is designed to locate its commencement at Eugene City, to run by way of the Middle fork of the Williamette River, and through the most favorable pass of the Cascade Mountains, near Diamond Peak, to the southern or western boundary of the State. To aid in its construction, Mr. NESMITH, of Oregon, introduced into the Senate to-day a bill providing for giving three sections of public lands for each mile of the road. He also introduced another bill, with a simliar provision, in aid of the military wagon road from the Dalles of the Columbia River to a point on Snake River, near the mouth of the Dwyhee.

A DELINQUENT SENTENCED.

The Surgeon of the Board of Enrollment of the Fourth District of Connecticut, Dr. SAMUEL SALISBURY, has been recently tried by Court-martial for sundry violations of the enrollment, and sentenced to pay a fine of $200 and imprisonment for two months and to be cashiered. The sentence was approved by Major-Gen. DIX, after a careful review of the proceedings, with the statement that the conduct of Dr. SALISBURY was careless, neligent and regardless of the delicate and responsible duties with which he was charged. This is the first conviction had under that provision of the Enrollment Act which directs the trial and punishment of surgeons for making false reports and neglect of duty.

PARDONED.

Since the arrest of the so-called CHAPMAN pirates, lately convicted in San Francisco, frequent applications have been made for the pardon of one of them—ALFRED RUBERY—by JOHN BRIGHT, the well-known English friend of America, with the assent of Senator CONNESS and Justice FIELD, of California. The President has finally consented to pardon RUBERY, who is an English subject.

NAVAL ORDERS.

Capt. J. C. GRAYSEN, of the Marine corps, has been ordered to command the Marine guard of the United States steamsloop *Brooklyn*.

Lieut. WALLACE, U. S. M. C., has reported for duty at the Navy-yard in this city.

Lieut. FAJEM has been detached from Company C, Marine battalion, and ordered to the flagship *Wabash*.

DISMISSED.

Second Lieut. E. B. STURGEON, of the United States Marine corps, has been tried by a Naval General Court-martial, in session at New-Orleans, for "absence without leave and drunkenness," and sentenced to be dismissed the service of the United States, to date from Dec. 7. The proceedings have been approved.

THE WAR IN TEXAS.

Gen. Washburne Holding the Coast from the Rio Grande to within One Hundred miles of Galveston—An Expedition against Galveston Preparing.

BOSTON, Saturday, Dec. 19.

The special correspondent, at New-Orleans, of the *Traveller*, under date of 10th instant says: Gen. WASHBURNE holds the coast of Texas from the Rio Grande to within one hundred miles of Galveston. Another division of the Thirteenth corps starts for the Texas coast to-day, and the expectation is that Galveston is the next place to be put down in the history of the war, as having been reduced by the Federals.

Gen. FRANKLIN is still at New-Iberia, with about four divisions. Gen. WEITZEL goes North to join Gen. BUTLER's command in a few days. It is not known who takes his place yet.

Great Fire at Titusville, Penn.

TITUSVILLE, Penn., Saturday, Dec. 19—11 A. M.

A tremendous fire is now raging here. Twenty business places, including the Post-office and the whole square around it is destroyed. The damage on goods is heavy.

The fire is still raging.

Acquittal of James Campbell.

BOSTON, Saturday, Dec. 19.

The trial of JAMES CAMPBELL for the murder of WM. CURRIER, in the conscription riot of July last, resulted to-day in a verdict of acquittal.

THE WAR IN ARKANSAS.

Defeat of the Guerrilla McCrea—Capture of Three Pieces of Artillery.

CAIRO, Saturday, Dec. 19.

Little Rock, Ark., advices of the —th inst. state that the fear of an attack on that place is no longer entertained. The rebel Gen. MCCREA, who has been ranging between the Arkansas and White Rivers, was attacked some time since at Jacksonport by Col. BLACK, of the Third Missouri, and the enemy was repulsed. Col. BLACK captured three pieces of artillery.

Gen. CARR has assumed command of the Second division of the Army of Arkansas.

Cheering Evidences of Loyalty in the State—Cordial Welcome to National Troops.

Correspondence of the Missouri Democrat.

LITTLE ROCK, Sunday, Nov. 29.

The loyalty of Arkansas is developing itself so rapidly and in such decided shape, I cannot but let your loyal readers hear of things here. Lieut.-Col. CALDWELL, of the Third Ohio, on his late daring and gallant expedition to the southwestern portion of this State, reports an amount and an intensity of loyalty not unworthy even our great cause. Old men, women and children came for miles to meet their deliverers and to welcome them. They came in the day time and at night, on foot and on horseback, and in all manner of vehicles, bringing information and eatables, such as butter and butter-milk, and whatever else they thought acceptable.

The women threw their arms even around the horses' necks, in their great joy, and wept like children. Their loyalty is even equal to that of Western Arkansas. As evidence of their loyalty, they are coming out from ten to twenty daily and joining the regiment now forming here under Col. FISHBACK, of Fort Smith.

AFFAIRS AT MEMPHIS.

Sales of Cotton—Conscription of Horses and Mules—Steamers Fired upon by Guerrillas—Several Persons Killed—Another Order of Gen. Hurlburt—Seizure of the Steamer Belle by the Military Authorities.

CAIRO, Monday, Dec. 14.

The military authorities are seizing all the horses and mules in Memphis for army use that are not excepted by permit from the Commanding General as necessary for lawful purposes, paying the owners a fair price for them. This conscription is being vigorously enforced, in accordance with recent orders.

A destructive fire occurred in Memphis on the night of the 11th. Loss not learned.

The steamer *Von Phul*, from New-Orleans 4th, arrived here with 19 hogsheads of sugar and 338 barrels of molasses. She was not fired into going down, as reported, but on her way up, on the 8th, was attacked twice, above Bayou Sara. The firing was from a battery of six and twelve-pounders, on the Louisiana shore, throwing shell and round shot. Capt. GERMAN, her commander, was killed by the first shot; three of the crew were killed, and four passengers wounded. Forty-three shots were fired; three passed through the hull, others struck the boiler, and five raked the boat from stem to stern. A gunboat was convenient to the *Von Phul*, and at the time of firing was within 200 yards of her, silencing two rebel guns.

The steamer *Perry* has arrived from Memphis, with 300 bales of cotton for St. Louis.

At Memphis the cotton market was more active on the 12th, but prices were low. There were sales of 359 bales at 65c.@67c. Military orders preventing people bringing in cotton were still in force and during the past week still more strict measures have been put in operation. The banks have been ordered to pay out no gold to depositors or on checks. The total sales of cotton during the week were 623 bales. The total number shipped from the port, 1,174.

CAIRO, Wednesday, Dec. 16.

The steamer *Julia* which has just arrived from New-Orleans reports that the *Brazil* was fired into below Rodney on the 11th. Three women and one man were killed and several wounded.

The *Julia* reports that the steamer *Tecumseh* was burned on the 16th of November.

The *Julia* brought 250 passengers and 212 barrels of sugar for St. Louis.

Five hundred and fifty stragglers, deserters and recruits were sent to Memphis and Louisville to-day.

The steamer *St. Patrick* from Memphis 14th, has arrived.

Gen. HURLBUT had issued a special order to the effect that guards be established on three designated roads leading into the city. Cotton will be admitted on the roads, but none other than officers in charge of pickets will make memorandum of the name of the owner, consigner and consignee, mark the number of bales, and report the same daily to the local Treasury Agent. The time of day is also specified when cotton and produce may be brought in, and otherwise than in compliance with this order, will be seized. The commanders at La Grange, Corinth, and Columbus will be authorized to make similar regulations at the posts named, when, in their judgment the state of their commands, and the adjacent country will permit.

Guerrillas are reported at various points along the river, between here and Memphis.

The Memphis Cotton market was dull. Sales of two days 95 bales at 66c.@70c. Receipts from below 940 bales.

CAIRO, Friday, Dec. 18.

Memphis dates to the 16th are received.

The force sent out against the rebels, who had been firing into a steamer at Waterproof, found them, killed 16, wounded several and took some prisoners.

The steamer *Mars*, from New-Orleans, had arrived at Memphis with nearly 200 bales of cotton; the *Des Moines*, from Friar's Point, with 300 bales; the *Silver Lake*, with 300 bales, and about as much had arrived from the White River.

The cotton market was dull with little business doing in consequence of the confusion arising from soldiers arresting parties who had not complied with the late military orders. There were sales of 223 bales Middling to strictly Middling cotton at 62c.@65c.; good Middling at 67c.@68c.

The steamer *Silver Moon*, from Memphis for Cincinnatti, with a barge loaded with cotton, has arrived, and 150 added here, being part of a lot of 917 bales seized here on the steamer *Crescent City*, on account of a charge against the owners for violating the regulations of the Treasury Department.

The steamer *Albert Pearce*, from New-Orleans, has arrived with 150 hhds. sugar for St. Louis. Her news is anticipated.

The gunboat convoying the *Albert Pearce* was fired into from batteries near Rodney. The marine fleet near by moved down and commenced a vigorous shelling of the place.

The steamer *Effie Deans* collided this morning with a gunboat, in sight of Cairo, and sunk. Her lower deck was light and she can be raised.

CAIRO, Saturday, Dec. 19.

The steamer *Belle* arrived here from Memphis this morning under a strong guard. She was seized at Memphis by the military authorities. She was charged with landing a passenger at other than a military post, who was afterwards captured with a carpet sack filled with percussion caps for the rebels. The persons in Memphis who furnished the caps were also arrested, and their stock taken possession of.

Four hundred and sixty-six bales of Cotton were sold at Memphis on the 16th instant, at unchanged prices. The receipts were 87 bales.

SUICIDE IN A STATION-HOUSE.—A man named WILLIAM FROEHLICK committed suicide last night, in one of the cells of the Seventeenth Precinct Station-house, by hanging himself to the door of his cell. He came into the Station-house about 3 o'clock in the afternoon, intoxicated, and was locked up for safe keeping. When the body was found life was extinct. The Coroner was notified to hold an inquest.

THE WAR IN VIRGINIA.

Reported Success of General Averill's Expedition.

CAPTURE OF REBEL PRISONERS.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, Dec. 19.

A Dispatch to the Baltimore *American*, dated Harper's Ferry, last evening, says:

"Just as the mail is about to close, a detachment of the Twenty-second Pennsylvania cavalry has brought in Col. CARTER, of the First Virginia cavalry, and six other prisoners, captured yesterday at Upperville, Fauquier County.

Messengers from Gen. SULLIVAN's cavalry beyond Winchester report that Gen. AVERILL and his cavalry were in Staunton yesterday, and tore up the railroad for six miles between that place and Gordonsville. This is very important, if true. It lacks confirmation, however.

CHARLESTOWN, Va., Thursday, Dec. 17.

Notwithstanding the terrible inclemency of the weather in these mountainous regions, Gen. SULLIVAN's cavalry are doing good service in the Shenandoah Valley.

Yesterday a squad of thirty rebel prisoners were brought from the front, and the cry is "Still they come,"

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Badly Dressed Deserters and What they Say—Liberality of the First Maryland Cavalry—Furlough—Promotions—Why Horseflesh has been Used Up.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Tuesday, Dec. 15, 1863.

All is quiet now along the whole picket line of this army. The enemy still have their pickets down the Rapidan as far as its junction with the Rappahannock, and for the most part make no hostile demonstration upon our pickets, except now and then an exasperated Virginian, more distinguished for indiscretion than valor, takes a little exercise in this way. Deserters commence coming in again every day. Two who came in yesterday, belonging to a Virginia regiment, were the most shabbily dressed men, even for rebel soldiers, that have been seen for a year past. They say the command to which they are attached have had no clothing since last May, and there was no prospect whatever of obtaining any when they left, and all begin to feel—to use their own expression—that "the rebellion is played out." These men are intelligent Virginians, and are certainly objects of pity. They confirm, also, what I have previously stated in the TIMES as to the disposition of the enemy's forces on the day the Army of the Potomac crossed the Rapidan on the recent advance. LEE had no knowledge whatever of MEADE's movement until nearly the whole army had got across the Rapidan, and but for the unfortunate delay of the Third corps in getting into position, it is not doubted a great victory would have been gained.

The First Maryland cavalry, commanded by Maj. HAZELTINE, have recently raised about $800 to aid their suffering companions in arms now incarcerated in the Richmond prisons. The action is creditable alike to their heads and hearts.

Another large delegation of officers and privates passed over the road to Washington, on leave of absence, yesterday, to visit their homes. More will follow to-morrow.

Capt. MCCONIHE, of the Ninety-third New-York Volunteers, having been promoted to a Majority, First Lieut. and Adjt. FITCH, of the same regiment, has been promoted to the rank of Captain. Both of these gentlemen are efficient officers, and their promotion seems to give general satisfaction.

Particular attention is called in Gen. HALLECK's recent report to the large number of horses disabled during the last year in the First cavalry corps. While no one doubts but there might be more care exercised by troopers, still no cavalry corps in the world probably ever had more or harder service; nor is it believed that any cavalry of modern times have done more hard fighting. In justice to this branch of the service the reasons, so far as they exist for this great waste of horseflesh, should be made known. The whole picket service generally devolves upon the cavalry, to begin with, and last Winter and Spring, this service told heavily, because of the bad condition of the roads and the immense picket lines. The result of this was, that in the Spring, when our cavalry entered the field, the horses—nearly all of them—were broken down and had to be replaced by others as speedily as possible. While the infantry has frequent opportunities to rest, it should be borne in mind the cavalry have no such opportunity—being on duty all the time.

E. A. PAUL.

The Regulation of Sutlers.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Thursday, Dec. 16.

The following order was issued to-day:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Saturday, Dec. 11, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 105: The following regulations, with respect to trade with the Army of the Potomac, are published for the information of all concerned and will be strictly observed:

1. Eight cars daily, unless otherwise ordered, will be furnished to registered sutlers, upon which will be transported such goods as sutlers are allowed to sell under the provisions of the act of March 19, 1862, together with such goods as officers may order for their individual use in accordance with the regulations issued from the Provost-Marshal-General's office, dated Nov. 7, 1862. Invoices for goods in accordance with the act above cited must be approved by the commanding officer of regiment or battery. Invoices containing goods ordered by officers, including liquors and wines, must have the approval of a general officer. The latter, as well as the former, will be approved by the Provost-Marshal-General, or by his authority.

2. Registered sutlers, having papers thus approved, will be permitted to load in Washington one-sixth of a car each upon the payment of such sum as shall be required by the Superintendent of the railroad. Such sum as is required will be paid at Washington to the officer designated by the Provost-Marshal-General, who will assign to the sutlers the car in which they will load their goods, and who will superintend their loading. No car will be detained for the loading or unloading of goods beyond the time allowed by the officer having such loading or unloading in charge. Sutlers availing themselves of the privileges herein offered, assume the risk of goods while in transit or at either end of the road.

3. All packages containing liquors and wines, ordered by an officer, shall be turned over to the officer ordering the same within twenty-four hours after reaching the point of delivery on the railroad, to be kept by such officer in his own private quarters or tent. A longer detention of the liquor by the suttler, shall be evidence of keeping it for sale and make him amenable to existing orders and the military law now governing such cases.

4. The privileges granted to agents for officers in General Orders No. 78, of August 20, 1863, from these headquarters, having been greatly abused, all packages brought to the army by such agents will hereafter be charged the same freight as sutlers may be required to pay for the transportation of similar packages.

5. Registered persons, other than the above-named, who are doing business in the army, and who may wish transportation, will make their applications in writing to the Provost-Marshal-General.

6. The above order is not intended to affect the agents now employed by the Quartermaster or Subsistence Department.

By command of Major-Gen. MEADE.
S. WILLIAMS, Assistant Adj.-Gen.

PROVOST-MARSHAL'S OFFICE, Dec. 12, 1863.
Official: J. P. KIMBALL, Assistant Adj.-Gen.

The Damascus Outward Bound.

PORTLAND, Me., Saturday, Dec. 19.

The steamer *Damascus* sailed at 5 o'clock this evening for Liverpool.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

LATER BY THE AUSTRALASIAN.

Probable Delay in Laying the Atlantic Telegraph.

News from China, Australia and the East Indies.

OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

The following telegrams comprise the very latest intelligence by the *Australasian*:

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.

LONDON, Saturday, Dec. 5.

Fears are entertained that the Atlantic cable will not be laid next year, as it has been intended it should, as the many experiments on the different plans in the construction of the cable have consumed much time, and are likely to consume a great deal more before they are done with. It will therefore be impossible for Messrs. GLASS, ELLIOTT & Co., the contractors, to complete the construction of the whole cable in season to lay it in the Summer of next year, and as it can only be laid in the Summer, that portion of the work will probably have to be delayed until the Summer of 1865. While on some accounts this is to be regretted, in other respects it may prove an advantage, as the experiments will insure a cable as perfect as human skill can make it.

POLAND.

BRESLAU, Friday, Dec. 4.

No news has been received from Warsaw for the last two days.

The great transport of troops has interrupted the regular service of trains on the railways between Warsaw and the Prussian frontier.

INDIA.

The Calcutta, China and Australian mails reached Suez on the 3d inst.

CALCUTTA, Monday, Nov. 16.
[By telegraph from Suez.]

Seven-pound Shirtings active, but unchanged. Mule twist 40s. Indigo and Copper unchanged. Saltpetre and Linseed firm. Jute 3as. higher. Exchange, BARING's credit, 2s. 1⅞d. Government securities, 4 ℘ cent. 98½; 5 ℘ cent. 106½; 5½ 116½. Freights tending downward.

MELBOURNE, Saturday, Oct. 24.

The total shipments of gold since the departure of the last mail, amount to 94,500 ounces.

BOMBAY, Sunday, Nov. 15.

Cotton Dhollerah, 690 rs.; Piece Goods, 7 ℔s., 11 rs. 4 as.; Twist, 28½ as.; Linseed, 7 rs. 10 as.; Copper, 66½ rs.; Exchange, 2s. 2½d.; Government Securities, 4 ℘ cent. 95; 5 ℘ cent. 104; 5½ ℘ cent. 114. Freights active and advancing.

The English mail arrived on the 10th inst.

CHINA.

By telegraph from Suez.

CANTON, Saturday, Oct. 31.

Gray Shirtings, 6½; Catty, 10 higher; Water Twist, 16x24, $1 higher.

Tea unchanged.

Tea—total export, 71,000,000 ℔s.

Exchange on London, 4s. 9½d.

SHANGHAI, Monday, Oct. 26.

Gray Shirtings, 1 mace higher; Tea, Congou, tending upward; Silk generally 15 higher; Silk No. 3 Tsatlee, 435; Settlements, 2,250 bales; Stock, 11,000. Export to date 24,250 bales. Exchange on London, 6s. 1¼d. Exchange on India, 300 rs. Freights, 97s. 6d.

OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENCE.

Earl Russell—England Declines the Congress—Combination Against the Emperor—What Will He Do?—Mr. Spence Agitating at Glasgow—Cobden and Bright—England's Landless Poor—Reform Hopeless—Mr. D'Israeli—Patti—A Dead Giant—Sensation at Drury Lane.

LONDON, Saturday, Nov. 28, 1863.

Earl RUSSELL has *not* resigned. It was only a trial of strength between him and PALMERSTON. The latter is the friend of LOUIS NAPOLEON, and was in favor of accepting his invitation to the Congress of Paris. Whereupon RUSSELL tendered his resignation. It was believed at Paris for 24 hours that it had been accepted, and that Earl CLARENDON was to replace him, and great was the rejoicing in the Imperial Capital. But the Queen could not spare RUSSELL. She is in trouble about PALMERSTON. The idea of having a co-respondent in the Divorce Court about her is shocking to her feelings. If the matter were not hushed up, after a fashion, and she made to believe it was a base conspiracy against the octogenarian Adonis, he would be compelled to leave the Cabinet. She cannot part with so respectable and powerful a man as Earl RUSSELL in such a crisis—a man whose lightest act was to write a dull biography of the author of "Little's Poems," Anacreontic "Tom Moore."

There is to be no Congress. England formally refuses to accept the Emperor's invitation. It was very polite, and addressed the Queen as "Madam—my sister." Mr. ROEBUCK was terribly shocked, a few years ago, when this "upstart and perjured Emperor," as the English used to call him, kissed their Queen. She could not help his kissing her, but she can refuse to have any thing to do with the Congress, and as this was the price of keeping RUSSELL in the Cabinet, she has authorized him to send her "regrets." And he sends them in his own ungracious fashion. He tells the Emperor, who is not adddressed as "Sir—my brother," that a Congress can settle nothing worth settling, or which cannot be better settled without it; that Russia will not yield to a Congress in the matter of Poland, what she has refused to the earnest intervention of England, France, and Austria; that Austria will not enter a Congress which proposes to her to abandon Venetia, or will walk out of it, if such a thing is mentioned and that the Pope will not be likely to recognize the King of Italy. As to the affairs of Denmark and Germany, and the Danubian Provices, they can be settled by the Powers most interested.

The truth is, England has no interest in the settlement of affairs in Europe. She is isolated. She has nothing to lose. A general row will be to her benefit, if she can only keep out of it. If the whole Continent were involved in war, it would increase her trade, and the demand for her manufactures. Profoundly selfish by inclination and upon principle, England will look out for her own interests, and Europe may settle its own affairs, to its liking.

But England does not act alone. Earl RUSSELL blurts out the fact that he has information of the feelings of Austria. The telegraph has been at work for a fortnight past, between London, Vienna and St. Petersburgh, and there is a combination of these three Powers, at least, against France, Spain and Italy. France proposes disarmament. Russia is increasing her forces; Austria cannot disarm, in the present condition of Hungary and Italy, and England only wants a pretext to keep up taxation and expend her vast revenues for the benefit of jobbers and favorite.

What will the Emperor do? England has snubbed him again and again. She withdrew from the Mexican expedition, refused intervention in America, refused to go to war for Poland, and now declines to enter a Congress, and combines with other Powers to make it impossible. Will NAPOLEON III bear all this patiently? I very much doubt it. I doubt if France will let him bear it. He is a man to bide his time; but I shall be much mistaken if Spring opens peacefully on Europe. Germany is in an uproar about Schleswig-Holstein. The Polish revolt, though a subject of the grossest newspaper exaggerations, is deeply irritating. There is no lack of causes of war.

It is just at this time that Mr. SPENCE starts on a tour of agitation, intended to influence the coming session of Parliament to recognize Confederate independence. His last speech was at Glasgow. He is following in the track of Mr. BEECHER. It is of no use. Parliament will do what the Government wishes, and the Government, just now, in foreign matters, is Earl RUSSELL. On this question he is determined. It is said that a powerful steamer, intended for the Confederates, has escaped from Sheerness, and taken refuge in Calais, where she has been seized by the authorities; but I think you may be assured that Earl RUSSELL will not let one escape him if he knows it. He said, in an early period of the rebellion, that the North was fighting for empire, and the South for independence; but he seems to have no doubt that those who fight for empire will win, and he means to be on the winning side. Englishmen do not back a losing horse, or a losing cause, if they know it. They mean to keep friends with the strongest party, and everywhere to hold their own, and all they can get into the bargain.

Among the most conspicuous events of the week was the great radical meeting at Rochdale, and the speeches of COBDEN and BRIGHT. They were not satisfactory to the organs of either the Liberal or Conservative parties. Mr. COBDEN is denounced for saying what everyone knows to be true, that in no country in the civilized world are the great mass of the people so landless, powerless, wretched, and hopeless, as in England. But when he demands that this condition shall be improved—that the laboring millions of these islands should have land, and the right to electing their rulers, property and Government interests are alarmed. The *Times* proves by its own sort of irresistible logic that people who are so badly off without land would be worse off with it, and that badly as they are now governed, universal, or even an extended suffrage, would only make the matter worse. The inevitable tendency of landed, as of all other property, is to get into the fewest hands. The poor and ignorant are not fit to govern. See what America has come to.

I do not see much hope for the great reform leaders. They have carried free-trade, and that is all they have to boast of. The small extension of suffrage is of no practical benefit. The few members elected by the ten-pound householders in the large towns have very little influence, and in many cases are not of a character to have much. They are sharp lawyers, speculators, and men ready to sell their votes to any government in power. Some get into trouble and escape to America; some are sentenced to penal servitude at home. On the whole, the extension of the suffrage is not very promising. As to the land, there is no way to get it but by an agraian revolution. Those who want land must emigrate. It costs too much here for poor men to buy or cultivate. Only high culture can pay rates and taxes and make a good investment. I see no prospect for agrarian agitation, and no use of extended suffrage, in a country of great landhlords, capitalists, and laborers, four millions of whom are either paupers or on the verge of pauperism.

Mr. DISRAELI, having had the luck, some years ago, as Mr. WILLIS nicely expressed it, to "gobble up a widow with a million," has just received the pretty legacy of £40,000, left him by a lady, an admirer of his literary excellencies. Here is encouragement for men of genius—rich widows and thumping legacies. Long may the author of *Contarina Fleming* and *Sybil* enjoy them both.

The prettiest of little PATTIS is at Madrid, making a greater sensation than in even London or Paris. She is just the type of beauty for all Spain to go mad about. The crowd, waiting admission to the pit, begins to collect at 10 o'clock in the morning, as people in London gather the night beforehand to see a man hanged.

New-Yorkers will remember HALES, the Norfolk giant, whom Mr. BARNUM, as usual, made the most of, and who was really seven feet and a half high, and weighed 450 pounds. If I remember rightly, he got married, while in New-York, to an equally wonderful giantess. BARNUM had "great expectations" from this brobdignagian connection, but I believe that nothing came of it but the half-dollars for admission to the Tabernacle, where the Mayor of that period performed the gigantic ceremony. The giant has just died at Great Yarmouth, aged 43; but nothing is said of his widow, or of any preposterous posterity.

On the other hand, a few evenings ago, a child was born in the pit of Drury Lane Theatre, in the midst of a screaming farce. The audience, as the French say, assisted. MONADNOCK.

OUR NATIONAL THANKSGIVING IN LONDON.

Speech by United States Minister Adams.

From the London Times, Nov. 27.

In pursuance to the Proclamation of the President of the United States, inviting his "fellow-citizens in every part of the United States, and also those who are at sea, and those who are sojourning in foreign lands, to set apart and observe the last Thursday of November, as a day of thanksgiving and prayer to our benificent Father who dwelleth in Heaven," a number of Americans resident in London, assembled at an elegant banquet at St. James' Hall, under the Presidency of Hon. R. J. WALKER. The day was observed as a holiday by the Americans in London, and in all parts of the country, and business was suspended at the Legation and at the Consulates. The banquet last night was attended by his Excellency the American Minister, Mr. ADAMS, and by the Secretaries of the Embassy, Mr. WILSON and Mr. MORAN.

The proceedings of the evening were commenced by a brief address from Hon. R. J. WALKER, who called upon Mr. HUNTING to read the Thanksgiving Proclamation of President LINCOLN. This having been done, prayer was offered up by Mr. SELLA MARTIN, a negro, in whose adventures as a runaway the public were a short time since much interested. The company present then sang in unison a hymn composed for the occasion.

At the banquet the Chair was occupied by Hon. Mr. WALKER, who, after having delivered an address on the origin and progress of the rebellion, and the prospects of its speedy suppression, proposed "The health of the President of the United States"—a toast which was drank with great enthusiasm.

Mr. ADAMS, the American Minister, in acknowledging the toast, said: "I thank you for the honor you have done me by calling upon me to respond to the toast of the President of the United States. Of late years we have rather got out of the habit of giving any great amount of laudation to the President of the United States. There may have been causes for that which you will all understand. I will say with respect to our Chief Magistrate at present that he has not had himself any such amount as would be likely to turn his head. [A laugh.] Not one-half so much, indeed, as you, Sirs, have showered upon me this evening. On the contrary, it has become the practice of our people generally to lay upon the President the responsibility for any mistake which is committed by anybody, and any misfortune which happens at any time. There is hardly a single act which he does, against which there is not found somebody or other to carp. Even with respect to his proclamation asking us to have a Thanksgiving Day, I have seen it sometimes remarked that it was a most extraordinary thing that at the time that seemed to be one of nothing but calamity in the United States—when there was an immense loss of life going on, and great destruction of property, and painful distress in all classes—the idea that the President of the United States should have taken such an occasion to call upon his fellow citizens to give thanks to God, seemed to indicate either great moral obtuseness, or a savage vindictive feeling of joy at the distress of the people whom he was trying to subject. Now, it is upon this point that I propose to offer a few remarks. I am perfectly willing to concede that this is a time of great calamity. I believe that the great majority, indeed almost all, of our people in America feel that it is a calamity which they would gladly have avoided if they could, but that they have been obliged to view it as much a necessary evil as if it had been an earthquake or an inundation. [Cheers.] It was an affliction which they could not avoid. Under these circumstances, all that they could do was to apply themselves as promptly as possible to the perfection of a remedy and a restoration. This could only be done through perseverance in the war. [Cheers.] But we are asked what is the precise blessing for which we are at present to give God thanks? In order to get something like a correct idea of this matter, it will be necessary for me to recall to your mind, as briefly as possible, the course of events since the time when the President came into office. I scarcely need say to you what I believe is perfectly well known to everyone, that the gentleman came to his post with less of practical experience in Government than any individual had done since the foundation of the Government. [Cheers.] He came into office at a time of the greatest difficulty and danger which had occurred since the foundation of the Government. [Cheers.] He, as you will all recollect, found himself occupying a position in which all the portions of the edifice of Government seemed crumbling around him. Why, it was exceedingly doubtful even whether the President would be able to arrive at the place where he could assume the performance of his duties. It was only by a little contrivance that he succeeded in defeating the plot which had been formed for the seizure of his person, and to disable the country from arriving at the constitutional organization of the Executive Department. [Cheers.] He came to Washington, and was qualified President. But President of what? He looked around him on all the branches of the departments of the Executive Government, and everything seemed to be shaking under him. He looked to the organization of his own immediate department, and he found that wherever he touched it was unsound. So ingeniously had the poison of rebellion been disseminated through all the ramifications of the Government that treachery was cropping out at all points. [Cheers.] He had to begin by a thorough scrutiny of men, from those occupying the uppermost seats down to almost the lowest place. There was a necessity for a searching reform by which the lurking not less than the compact treason and treachery were to be eliminated from the body politic. [Cheers.] That work has now been done. [Cheers.] The Government in its affairs at Washington is now safe, and is served faithfully. [Cheers.] Is not this something to be thankful for? [Cheers.] Is not this something for which we have a right to echo the President's appeal to us to meet together and to be thankful on this occasion? [Cheers.] But that was not by any means the worst point. The President looked upon the Foreign Department of his Government, and when he cast his eyes abroad there was not to be found one single individual in the foreign service of the Government who sympathized with him in his feelings or his difficulties. Nay, more, there was in the service of the Government—with the exception of some cautious individual who did not choose to commit himself—scarcely a person who was not practically disseminating distrust of the Government under which he was serving. [Cheers.] Not a few of them produced a very considerable effect in almost every country of Europe in creating that opinion which became prevalent that the complete subversion of the old system was at hand and that a new one was inevitable. I have a little anecdote in connection with this subject to tell you. Very shortly after the election of Mr. LINCOLN he did me the honor to designate me as the individual to come out and represent the country at this Court. I came out as soon as I could. I got here in about two months after the inauguration of the President. On my arrival the first news which met me was, that three distinguished commissioners, as the newspapers called them, had come out from the rebel authorities, and were at that time in London. I had the pleasure of learning also that these commissioners had confidently announced among their friends that before I should reach London, the Government and Capital of Washington would be in their hands; consequently, I should stand no chance of being received by the British Government as the representative of the United States. [Cheers and applause.] That is simply a specimen of the mode in which that class of persons labored throughout Europe, and not without effect. And it has taken all the time from that day to this to inspire the different countries of Europe with a tolerable share of confidence in all men to maintain the Government of the United States. [Cheers.] Now, I think we have got so far that I begin to feel as if I could assure you, Mr. President, that the Governments of Europe have seen reason to modify their views of the condition of the Government of the United States. [Cheers.] And now, I say, after scarcely three years, when we see a change of this kind has taken place, when the Foreign Department is working once more faithfully and harmoniously, have we not, I say, got something in this to be thankful for? [Cheers.] Is it not a fitting occasion to meet and rejoice in this restoration? But let me go a step further. When the President looked upon the Treasury Department, he found that so ingeniously had the individuals labored in the preceding Administration, when many high in office were conspiring to destroy the United States Government, to undermine the credit of the country, that it was with very great difficulty some of the moneyed men could be persuaded to come forward to loan the Government at a high rate of interest but a small sum to enable it to go on until the time of his taking his post. There probably was never a time in its whole history when confidence in the national credit had been so much shaken by the machinations of those who had been once its secret enemies. The President had to reorganize credit by reestablishing the foundations of it in the integrity of the administration of the Treasury. He did so. What has been the result? From that degree of feebleness when confidence in a Government promise seemed to be shaken almost beyond repair, the people have gradually increased their faith until they daily rush in swarms voluntarily to offer the money to the Government in exchange for the "obligations" which they are anxious to obtain. [Cheers.] Is not that something to be thankful for? Let me go a step further. When this war broke out, the President looked around to see where was his military organization upon which he had to rely for the support of his coercive measures. He found here, too, that so vigorously had treason worked itself through all the channels of military organization, there was not one man out of three who could be trusted. He found one set of men who were, and who ultimately declared themselves "traitors." He found another set of men who were not traitors, but they were timid and lukewarm, and did not know whether they would or not support the Government; and he found still another set who had been in the service so long, and who had arrived at such an age, that, however excellent their disposition was, they could not well be relied upon in the field on account of physical debility. And that was the state of the organization of the army with which the President had to begin a gigantic war. I do not believe that in the whole history of the world a greater undertaking was ever assumed by an individual who had no experience in such matters. He had to organize an army of half a million of men upon the little basis which was thus left for him to operate on. At the outset, as you all know, the President met with difficulties of all kinds. But look at the organization as it exists now, and compare it with what it was in the beginning, and you will see that, by patience and perseverance, and fidelity to his duty, he has got you an army now that will carry you through. [Loud cheers.] There are now no men in the army that you are obliged to mistrust. [Cheers.] There is no man whom you suspect will betray all your movements to the rebels. Is not that a result for which we have cause to be thankful? [Cheers.] And let us turn for a moment to the condition of the navy. At the beginning of the Administration the President, when he looked after his navy vessels, found that some ships had to be burnt, to save them from treacherous surrender, and the rest had been sent away as far over the globe as they could go. He had to restore the whole system from its formation. He had to go through the same process as that which he had applied to the army; he had to build ships, to reorganize the bureaux; he had, in short, to place the navy on a footing that it had never occupied before. It has taken two short years and a little more to do all this, and we have now a navy both in numbers and power which will make the United States respected on every sea, and in every part of the world. [Cheers.] And is not this something to be thankful for? [Cheers.] Thus, on a review of all the different departments of the Executive Government, you will see the destiny of its President, who had no experience when he began, was to reorganize, rebuild and restore the whole system from its foundation. [Cheers.] But this is not all. There was one question which had baffled all attempts ever to reach a solution, and which I for one will frankly admit I looked upon as one almost impossible to dispose of with success. I need not say that I allude to the great question of the condition of the slaves. Much as we all had discussed it for years, we had never had presented to us, from any source, a practicable mode of dealing with it. When it came simply to emancipation, the people throughout the United States were utterly incredulous that there could be devised any plan of effecting it which would not lead to bloodshed and ruin throughout the whole country which they occupied. It was the great argument against doing anything. It was said to be impossible to hope for any issue that would not involve the destruction of all classes of society within its reach. Now, the great and crowning act of the Administration of President LINCOLN is, that in two distinct measures he has opened a way for a practical result which we had always supposed could not be found. [Cheers.] The proclamation, and the enlistment of the negroes as soldiers, are the two great instruments by which emancipation without revolution will be carried out. [Cheers.] And here we are now, at the end of two and a half years, having made slow but regular progress in this movement, until it has taken shape distinctly before us, so that we can foresee the ultimate issue. Have we not in all this something to be thankful for? [Cheers.] Have we not a right to meet together, under the call of our President, and, looking back to our difficulties, to bless God that they are diminished to the extent we now see them? [Cheers.] You are all aware that when the President first announced this proposition it was regarded with great aversion, and it was denounced at once as the weakest and wickedest of measures, and there were also indications at the time that the opposition to that measure would go so far as seriously to impair the energies of the Government in executing it. Last year at this time there was a great expression of popular sentiment against the proclamation. But another year has gone by. The system has in the interval had a chance of being carried out to its practical development, and the great bulk of the people have seen the result, that part have joined together as with one voice, almost from one end of the country to the other, in favor of sustaining the Government in executing that policy. [Cheers.] And is not this something to be thankful for? [Cheers.] Let us, then, recapitulate what is our present position and what it was when this inexperienced President took office. Then the Government was almost disintegrated; now it is sound and firm, able to act through honest agents and faithful men—able to act with vigor and effect whenever and however it pleases. [Cheers.] Then the people were staggered in their confidence in their country and in the President; now the President has all the departments of the Government faithful to him and to the Constitution. The people have rallied round the Government, and have maintained the policy of the President. They have money, they have men, and they have ideas which they mean to establish as the only true and successful conclusion of the struggle. [Cheers.] Is not this something to be thankful for? [Cheers.] We now stand firmly, and we have every reliance that the Government is now able and the people willing to go through the trial triumphantly. [Cheers.] And all this change has been effected, all these results have been produced, through the agency of a President who came into power with less practical political experience than any one preceding him. [Cheers.] And why has this been done? Has it been done by any superior genius on the part of the President? Not at all. The President has shown ability and capacity, but not above that of most of his predecessors. What is the reason then? Why has he succeeded in all these results? I will tell you the reason. He has succeeded because he has, from the beginning to the end, impressed upon the people the conviction of his honesty, and of his fidelity to one great purpose. [Great cheering.] In conclusion, His Excellency stated that he was thankful for having had the opportunity of expressing these sentiments as an echo to the toast of the health of the honored President of the United States. [Cheers.]

The next toast was "The Queen," whose health was drunk in a very hearty and cordial manner. The remaining toasts were "The Day—devoted to thanking God for our victories in the cause of liberty and Union," by Mr. GEORGE THOMPSON. "The Union, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, from the Lakes to the Gulf, from the source to the mouth of the Mississippi, for ever one and inseparable," by Judge J. G. WINTER. "The Emancipation Proclamation—Slavery's Epitaph, written by the finger of God on the heart of the American President," by the Hon. FREEMAN H. MORSE. The Army and Navy—immortal champions of freedom, who bleed that our country may live," by Capt. MAYNE REID. "Washington—the man without a peer; we follow his farewell advice—never to surrender the Union," by Capt. J. C. HOADLEY. "The Press—the tyrant's foe, the people's friend; where it is free despotism must perish." "The Ladies—our sweethearts, wives, mothers, daughters, sisters, friends; their holy influence will break all chains but those which bind our hearts to them."

INSIDE GLIMPSES OF REBELDOM.

Views of an Englishman—Bragg's Situation at Chattanooga Before the Recent Battles—What the Rebels think of Rosecrans—How They Are Supplied with Artillery and Powder.

The London *Times* has an interesting letter from its special correspondent in the South, dated Augusta, (Ga.,) Oct. 28. He gives the following picture of a trip to Chattanooga by way of introduction:

"To one who has passed a month in a Western Confederate camp, especially in such weather as has scourged the present October, Augusta is a Capua indeed. A clean bed with actual sheets, plenty of water to wash, decent food, a table to write on, candles, and many more similar luxuries, can be adequately prized only by him who has long floundered in the mud of Gen. BRAGG's camp, and realized the manifold privations which are so nobly endured by each Confederate army. His enjoyment will be enhanced by the recollection of the railroad which connects Atlanta with Chattanooga, and of the mud road which divides Chickamauga Station from Missionary Ridge. In an extensive experience of American mire, I have never seen anything to equal the road by which supplies for Gen. BRAGG's army are now waggoned. Fortunately its length is only seven miles; but, in spite of the asseverations of Crimean officers when similar scenes are pointed out to them, it may be questioned whether the famous seven miles from Balaklava were ever half so bad. As you wade through it on horseback with the mud up to your girths, waggon after waggon salutes you, stalled (as it is here named) or mired in some hole rather more bottomless than usual, the mules according to the fashion of the race, refusing after one unsuccessful tug to try again, while by the roadside dozens of their defunct brethren and of bony horses, the carcasses of which lend anything but fragrance to the breeze, serving as a warning to the survivors against undue exertion. Along this same road wade wearily forward the long files of recruits or of returning convalescents on their way to the front, up to their knees in slime, with little prospect of having dry feet for a week to come, as the heavens seem permanently to have dissolved in liquid, and camp-fires under such circumstances are all but impossible. Need I say that fever and ague, dysentery and pneumonia, are rife among the Confederates and among the hapless Federals who face them? And yet the indications still are that neither Gen. BRAGG nor his opponent contemplate an immediate move on a large scale. It is true that the condition of the roads is such as greatly to impede locomotion; but this difficulty might be mitigated by dividing the wagons and sending them along several different roads. It is the concentration of wagons upon the Chickamauga road which has reduced it to its present fearful condition.

The passenger, once started for Atlanta, will, before he arrives there, although the distance is only 130 miles, probably have time for extensive self-communion. Upon my journey up, and upon my journey down, I was, in each instance, two nights and the better part of two days in the train; but I have heard of luckless passengers who passed four days and nights in the cars, and who, if they had started for Atlanta on foot, might reasonably have expected to get there on their own legs more quickly than they were actually delivered by steam, without the misery of passing four nights in a box-car. It will be imagined that a passenger's sufferings for food are much the same as he would expect if he took a trip into Timbuctoo. Parched corn—that is to say, maize fried or browned in a skillet or frying-pan, at some shanty by the side of the track—commands a fabulous price. A tin cup full of water is worth more than champagne in a French *café*, a little

The writer then predicts that the two armies could not retain the respective positions they then held long, and adds:

"It is my belief that Gen. BRAGG's great object in adhering to his present position is to make the Federal tenure at Chattanooga during the Winter without Lookout Mountain an impossibility. But if I am not mistaken, he will have to fight somewhere, or to relax his grip on the mountain. Your readers will have learnt long before the arrival of this letter that Gen. ROSECRANS has joined the noble army of decapitated Federal generals, and that Gen. GRANT now reigns in his stead. A month ago I should have thought that the loss of Gen. ROSECRANS to the Federals was tantamount to the gain by the Confederates of two great victories in the field; but considering his bit of cold beefsteak and a morsel of corn bread are given away by a charitable Quartermaster (who is pretty sure to have with him a fair share of creature comforts) as though he were distributing diamonds. Eventually, you are pretty sure to arrive at Atlanta at 4 in the morning. A train starts for Augusta, the haven of all your hopes, at 6. You rush through the Cimmerian obscurity of the Provost-Marshal's office to get your pass *visé*, run all the risks of plunging headlong into cellars or into the excavation made for the foundation of a house, and, at last, weary, filthy, hungry, thirsty beyond expression, you embark for Augusta, the possessors of all the comforts I have described. It would be imagined that a moderate hotel is, under the circumstances, classed in your mind with the Clarendon, or the Metropole at Heneva, or any of the most famous hosteiries known to you on earth."

inexplicable strategy before the battle of Chicamauga, and his manifest want of ability as regards handling his troops on the battle field, it is hard to maintain that the prevailing opinion about him held in the Confederate army by every one except General BRAGG, and which likens him to General POPE, is not correct. The substitution of General GRANT makes it more than ever likely that the communication with Chattanooga from the west—by the railroad which run from Nashville and Memphis to Stevenson (close to Bridgeport), and, meeting there, sweep on together to Chattanooga—will, if possible, be forcibly opened by the Federals."

After sketching Gen. SHERMAN's progress from Memphis, and guessing at its object, the letter proceeds:

"If the war be terminated upon the *uti possidetis* principle, the possession of this line will assign to the Federals the whole of Tennessee and Kentucky; secondly, if the war continues, it is of the highest importance to exclude the Confederates from the nitre caves and coal and copper mines of Eastern Tennessee. Twelve months ago the loss of this region would have been most momentous to the South. *At present, with upwards of 1,000 pieces of field artillery of their own manufacture or import in their hands, and with all the pieces taken from the enemy, which cannot fall short greatly of 1,000 more, it is obvious that the loss of copper, needed for the manufacture of their favorite 12-pounder Napoleon gun, will not be severely felt by the Confederates, even though it should prove permenent.*

I was surprised to find, during my recent visit to Gen. BRAGG's camp, unmistakable evidence that *the field artillery of the Western Confederate army is superior to that of the army recently commanded by Gen. Rosecrans. Among the fifty guns captured by the Confederates at Chickamauga there is a large number of 6-pounders, which have long ago been condemned by the Confederate ordnance authorities as too small for field service, and which have altogether disappeared from Gen. Lee's army in Virginia.* A few 6-pounders are still in the service of Gen. BRAGG's army; but they have almost disappeared, and are being replaced by the 12-pounder Napoleon. Probably, by next Spring the 6-pounders will have been altogether banished from the Confederate armies, and will be found doing duty along the banks of the Mississippi, a service to which their lightness admirably adapts them. I was struck by the superior organization of the artillery in Gen. LEE's as compared with that in Gen. BRAGG's army. It is true that upon neither side has the artillery been so great a feature in these Western battles as it has in the battles of Virginia. But the organization and the distribution of artillery, not into batteries of four or six guns, but into battalions, which comprise four or five batteries, or, in other words, 20 guns, has worked admirably in Virginia, and was, I believe, chiefly the result of Gen. LONGSTREET's advice. The battery organization is still retained in Gen. BRAGG's army, except in that portion of it which is under the command of Gen. LONGSTREET. In Gen. LEE's army, to each corps are assigned five battalions of artillery, or, in round numbers, 100 guns, whereof two battalions are held in reserve. It will be imagined that in the gigantic battles of this continent, which extend over two miles, and are contested by enormous armies, very little effect is produced by the opening of a battery of four or five guns. But the simultaneous discharge of 18 or 20 guns in a well chosen position has never failed to make itself sensibly felt; and to a measure of this kind—*I mean the opening by Gen. Buckner of 12 pieces upon the Federal column which during the battle of Chickamauga was thrown from the Federal left to the Federal right—Gen. Longstreet mainly attributes the success which he gained on that day.*

I shall defer until my return to Richmond any comments upon the recent operations by which Gen. LEE has run Gen. MEADE into his rat-holes before Washington, and has broken up the Orange and Alexandria Railroad (recently rebuilt by the Federals) for many miles. But I may remark, *en passant*, that October, 1863, does not seem to have done much more for the Federals than October, 1862, the first month which I passed within the limits of the Confederacy. Inaction or retreat have been everywhere the characteristics of their warfare, nor can it be shown that Gen. GILLMORE is at this hour one whit nearer to the reduction of Charleston than he was 100 days ago. I am assured that the defensive works upon Sullivan's Island have grown as rapidly as the Federal works for offence upon Morris Island, and not one man in the insurrectionary States seems now to entertain any fears that Charleston, even though burnt to the ground, will ever pass out of the Confederate grasp. Huge reinforcements, we are told, have joined the Federal armies in the West, and they are trumpeted to the world in the Northern journals as likely to make Gen. GRANT invincible; *but I have lately witnessed how silently, steadily and unostentatiously Gen. Bragg's force has been recruited, and I have more faith in an army which boasts so little, but fights and endures hardships so unflinchingly.*

A long conversation with Col. RAINS, the Superintendent of the Government Powder Mills in Augusta, and also the manager of the Arsenal of Construction and of the Cannon Foundry in this city, has taught me more than ever to admire the ingenuity and the energy which the Confederates have brought to bear upon their struggle. Starting without any powder mill in the Southern States, except a small one at Nashville, which soon passed out of their hands—without any large establishments for making machinery, and without a single trip-hammer between the Chesapeake and the Rio Grande—deficient in iron, lead, copper, tin, saltpetre, cannon, small arms, and everything save food, the Confederates have taught the world a lesson in regard to the impossibility of subjugating a brave and high-spirited people, which will point many a historical moral for centuries to come. There are two men whose names are seldom heard in connection with the history of this war, but who have probably contributed more to the Confederate success than any other persons, with the exception of LEE, JACKSON, and LONGSTREET—I mean Col. RAINS and Capt. BROOKE. Both of them modest and unobtrusive men, absorbed in scientific researches, inexhaustible in the fertility of their resources, indefatigable in energy, they have presented during the last thirty months a record for the study of their countrymen, which will everywhere be read with profit whenever the history of this great revolution is fully and fairly given to the world. I have but seldom had the advantage of encountering any man whose conversation was so instructive and interesting as that of Col. RAINS. His recapitulation of the difficulties which he has had to encounter, of the deficiencies which he has every day to supplement and circumvent by ingenuity, and of the results of his work as evidenced by his contributions to the Confederate armies, is such as to awaken amazement. In a former letter written some months ago from this town I gave a short sketch of the Augusta gunpowder mill. From that time to the present hour its efficiency has been constantly on the increase, and as evidence of its prolific working I may mention that since its opening on the 27th of April, 1862, Col. RAINS has sent a million and a half pounds of powder to Richmond alone, exclusive of his contributions to Vicksburgh, Charleston, Mobile, and the armies of Gens. BRAGG and JOHNSON. From his Arsenal of Construction he has sent out 6,000,000 cartridges for small arms and 50,000 round shot and shell, to say nothing of caps, hand grenades, and torpedoes. From his cannon foundry he is continually turning out 12-pounder Napoleons, 20-pounder Parrotts, and howitzers; *but the wealth of artillery already possessed by the Confederates is such that he has ceased to produce Napoleon guns with the rapidity which at one time characterized his proceedings, his rate of production having been one Napoleon gun per diem.* The daily yield of the powder mill is now at the rate of 8,400 lbs. a day, which might, if occasion required, be indefinitely increased. *But, with every important station in the Confederacy already surfeited with powder, with large supplies in the hands of Gen. Beauregard, Bragg, Johnston, and at Mobile and Wilmington (Gen. Lee, of course, draws his supplies from Richmond,) and with two other powder mills in active operation, it is of little importance that even this rate of production should be maintained.* The ordinary consumption of powder in the Confederacy is rated at 2,000 pounds a day; but is, of course, greatly increased by such sieges as those of Vicksburgh and Charleston, which bring up the average to 10,000 pounds a day, occasioned by the large demands of heavy artillery employed. It is a singular commentary upon this war, that a nation which two years ago produced not a pound of powder, should now think nothing of a daily consumption of 10,000 pounds, produced entirely from their own resources. It is evident that obstacles and shortcomings are of little moment, when encountered by such mechanical ingenuity and chemical resources as are possessed by Col. RAINS. The details of his difficulties in the powder mills here are too technical to afford interest to the general reader; but I may mention that his substitution of a kind of white poplar, called cotton-wood, in the place of willow, for the manufacture of charcoal required in gunpowder, has been most successful; nor can any one fail to be struck with the ingenuity of the sensitive tube attached to one of his projectiles, or at the adaptation and improvement of Capt. BLAKELEY's principle of construction for rifled shells, and at many other successful inventions of Col. RAINS' genius. He assures me that, having been summoned to Charleston to investigate the cause of the explosion which destroyed Capt. BLAKELEY's big gun on its first discharge, he ascertained beyond question that it was due to improper loading. The remaining Blakeley gun was successfully fired with fifty pounds of powder, and at 2½ degrees of elevation it threw its bolt for 900 yards, the bolt subsequently careering along the top of the water, bound after bound, for nearly two miles before it sank. It must not be imagined, because I have described somewhat in detail the Government works in this city, that Augusta is exceptionally conspicuous above other Confederate cities, as a contributor of war material. It is estimated that Richmond alone furnishes sixty per cent. of all the war supplies needed by the Confederates; while to Atlanta, Macon, Montgomery, Athens, Selma, and many other cities, including Charlotte and Columbia, the possessors of the other powder mills, great credit is due. I ought not to omit to mention that *Col. Rains considers the removal of Gen. Rosecrans (with whom he is intimately acquainted,) from the command of the Western Federal army as the greatest of boons to the Confederates. If the Federals have lacked success in the West, it is from no fault of Rosecrans.*" These were Col. RAINS' words, and, in spite of ROSECRANS' seemingly strange strategy before Chickamauga, they are entitled to great weight.

The same correspondent, writing from Chattanooga under date Oct. 19, says:

It is also my belief that the motives which led Gen. BRAGG to cling tenaciously to his command, and President DAVIS to turn a deaf ear to all suggestions for his removal were pure and commendable. Nevertheless, I think that in both instances they were founded in error. Gen. BRAGG would have better consulted his fair fame had he escaped from a position where it was inevitable that he would convert the narrow fissure which separated him from his army after Murfreesborough into the wide and and gaping chasm which now divides them after Chickamauga.

There is little difficulty in tracing the gradual deterioration of the Western Confederate army between the two great battles just mentioned. It is not that Gens. POLK, CHEETHAM, BRECKINRIDGE, CLEBOURNE, and others, who have always been attached to this army, are one whit less valiant and patriotic, or have lost a particle of their men's confidence; but it is that the harmony, homogeneity, and enterprise of the aggregate force have been constantly on the decline, by reason of their growing dissatisfaction with Gen. BRAGG. The army of Gen. LEE in Virginia has been constantly fighting, and the reciprocal confidence of the men and the Commanding-General in each other has never ceased to grow. In the Western army, just the reverse has been the case. They have hardly fought at all, and in consequence of their inaction and of the frothy mendacity of the Western Federal journals, the Confederate *morale* has declined, and the repudiation of Gen. ROSECRANS and of the men whom he leads has gone up in proportion. You hear Western men talking complacently of the manifest necessity of 30,000 Confederates retiring without fighting when they found themselves confronted by 50,000 Federals, forgetful apparently that Gen. LEE has fought such battles as Sharpsburg and Chancellorsville, in the former of which 35,000 Confederates fought evenly against (by MCCLELLAN's own confession) 105,000 Federals, and in the latter 43,000 Confederates fought and utterly worsted an army variously estimated at from 120,000 to 150,000 Federals. In consequence of the extravagant and formidable reputation of ROSECRANS, Gen. BRAGG seems, when at last he ventured upon a battle, to have had no other hope than either to crush a section of the Federal army in detail, or to fight without being worsted; consequently, the battle of Chickamauga was fought without Gen. BRAGG's having made such dispositions as would enable him to follow up the victory which every General who initiates a battle should surely believe that he is about to gain. Dozens of excuses have been put forward in extenuation of Gen. BRAGG's failure to profit, on the night of Sunday, the 20th, or on the morning of Monday, the 21st of September, by the enormous victory which Gen. LONGSTREET had given him. To my mind these excuses only serve to render more incontrovertible the fact that such an opportunity as has only occurred twice in the war was lamentably and inexcusably flung away. On behalf of Gen. BRAGG it is said, 'Our supplies were at Dalton; the men could not advance without food.' The manifest answer is, 'In that case why did Gen. BRAGG force on a battle?' Another excuse is, 'Our men were so wearied by incessant marches, lasting from the morning of the 14th to the night of the 20th, that they could not pursue.' The ready response is given that the whole of MCLAW's division was up on Monday morning, of which only a portion had previously been engaged; that JENKINS' fine brigade, over 3,000 strong, came up that day, fresh and full of fight; that all the divisions of LONGSTREET and BUCKNER, who had been fiercely engaged on Sunday, were electrified and aghast to find that they were robbed of the fruits of their grand Sunday's victory by the inaction of Monday. Another excuse is urged, though hardly by Gen BRAGG himself, to the effect that he did not know on Sunday night what a victory had been gained. It is certain that other Confederate Generals knew it, and had they acted on their own responsibility and forgotten the existence of Gen. BRAGG, the Federal army would not now be lying within its lines at Chattanooga. The conclusion is irresistible that Gen. BRAGG failed to convert the most headlong and disordered rout which the Federals have ever seen since Bull Run, into a crowning victory like Waterloo. I have endeavored, by using only the simplest and baldest phraseology, to avoid even the semblance of exaggeration which might attach to warmer and more colored expressions.

That the rout was all, and more than all, that I have stated becomes more and more apparent as you ride over the ground and hear the tales of the country folk who witnessed it. One old man, who lives in a shanty close to the final stand made by the Federals on the edge of Missionary Ridge, found fifteen Federal soldiers cowering in his garden, and upon his telling them that the Confederates were between them and their haven, Chattanooga, they stacked arms and declared themselves his prisoners. He went out to search for some Confederates, and upon his return in an hour or more with some of WHEELER's cavalry, he found the Federals still there awaiting their captors. Everybody who lives along the main road which connects Chattanooga with Lafayette echoes the same story of the panic, confusion, and terror of the Federal flight. The same phrases were everywhere on the white lips of the fugitives—a hurried entreaty for water, and an eager inquiry as to the road to and distance from Chattanooga. One enthusiastic Southern matron expressed her conviction that if the women who live by the roadside had followed closely upon the heels of the Yankees upon Sunday night with loud and shrill screams, the town of Chattanooga would have been found evacuated on Monday morning. The very correspondents of Northern journals testify to the utter demoralization of the army, and one of them—the correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial*—openly compares the rout to Bull Run. Yet Gen. BRAGG lingered and hesitated at a moment when, as cannot but be apparent to every reasonable man, there was, for the first time during this war, a chance of terminating it finally and forever at one blow. If the Federals had once been driven out of Chattanooga, who can doubt that, out of ROSECRANS' army of about 70,000, not more than one-fourth would ever have reached Nashville?

Oppressed with many such thoughts as to the immense opportunity thrown away, I rode over the field of battle. It is less interesting, by reason of its enormous area and the dense and tangled forest in which it was fought, than other similar scenes I have witnessed. And yet, as it seems to me, there is not one reasonable sober Northerner, however rabid a Unionist he may be, who could witness the arena upon which one of these bloody debates has been conducted, and fail from that moment to abandon all hope that the Federal soldiers will, whatever may be their numbers, ever vanquish their opponents on the field of battle. Take your stand upon the ground occupied by the Federals, and face in the direction toward which they faced, you will see every limb and trunk of the trees in your front pitted with bullets, like marks of small-pox on a man's face. It is evident that a perfect tornado of iron hail must have rent these primeval forests, and were it not that the majority of the bullet-marks are at a height of six feet or more from the ground, it would seem incomprehensible that any human being could have lived and moved for five minutes, if exposed to the pitiless pelting of such a deadly storm. Proceed next to take your stand, as it were, in the Confederate ranks. A few spare bullet-holes, most of them excellently aimed, tell of, comparatively speaking, a handful of troops, firing little, but advancing rapidly with fearful howls and yells through the woods, and striving to bring the debate to the bloody arbitration of the bayonet, to which their opponents are never willing to wait and submit it.

GOSSIP OF THE FRENCH COURT.

The Empress—The Prince Imperial—Count de Persigny, &c.

Correspondence of the Montreal Herald.

OPENING OF THE CHAMBERS—THE EMPRESS EUGENIE.

The Empress looked much better than she did last Spring. Her Summer's wanderings have evidently agreed with her; and she was looking almost as lovely as she did at her first appearance in the character to which a romantic fate has lifted her. She wore a dress of very rich, heavy satin, of a dark blue; over this, a wonderful mantle of the most magnificent white point-lace, that covered her up like a soft, caressing cloud, just the sort of thing that nobody else could wear, but which, she has the art of wearing so exquisitely that you fancy her draperies must be a part of herself. Above this soft, vaporous mantle, was her bonnet, of white satin, with a snow Bird of Paradise, perched on the side of the crown, its long, streaming tail coming down nearly to her waist. The toillette would have looked fanciful, exaggerated, on anybody else; on her, it seemed as strangely exquisite, and admirable as its wearer. As to the grace of the Empress' movements, it is something unique, indescribable. As she walked slowly up the centre of the vast hall, in the midst of that standing crowd, no one, however inclined to criticism, could fail to be subjugated, for the time being by the marvelous charm of her appearance. You cannot believe that she walks, like an ordinary mortal, by the simple and unpicturesque process of putting one foot before the other. She moves forward with a gentle, undulating, floating motion, not, apparently, by a succession of steps, but a sort of wholesale sweep, like the motion of a wave, or the waving of corn; smiling and bowing as she moves, the very personification of grace and charm. Her movement, as she ascended the three steps to her tribune, and seated herself therein, with the little Prince beside her, was, as it well might be, the admiration and wonder of all present. There seem to be no bones or joints in her body. The whole person seems to move at once, like a cloud, without any sort of hitch or angularity.

THE PRINCE IMPERIAL.

The little Prince is growing apace. His dark brown hair is one tangle of curls; he has good eyes and features, and is said to be generous and good hearted, as well as intelligent above his years. But he has evidently a very determined will of his own, and knows how to make both father and mother yield to it. The Empress having performed her walk to her tribune, and seated herself in it, amidst the acclamations of the assembly, repeatedly desired the Prince to sit down beside her, enforcing her command by pointing to the little chair which had been placed for him beside her own. But a resolute shake of the head was his sole reply to the mental injunctions, and the willful little fellow remained standing and looking about him throughout the ceremony. He wore, as usual, the uniform of a corporal of the Guards, in which regiment he was enrolled on the day of his birth. As for his willfulness, it is often shown in a comical manner, as was the case at the last review held by the Emperor in the Court of the Tuileries. The Emperor, having made his appearance with the little Prince holding his hand, and the troops having sufficiently cried, "*Vive l'Empereur! Vive le Prince Imperial!*" the Emperor desired the child to stand aside, under an awning, just behind his own place. But this the little Prince refused to do, intimating his intention to stand in the front rank of the troops, and to go through the manouvres with them. To this the Emperor would not consent; and he therefore repeated his order, that he should stand aside. To this order, the little Prince replied by quietly marching off to take his place in the front rank of the soldiers, whereupon the Emperor, quitting his place, made a sudden dive at the child, but failed to catch him. The little Prince, following up his advantage, began to dance round the Emperor in a circle, and taking care to keep out of reach of his hands. As the Emperor's rheumatism makes him very weak in the legs, it was evidently impossible that he could catch his son, and not caring to prolong a ridiculous "situation," which could hardly fail to raise the hilarity of all who witnessed it, he allowed the child to take the coveted place in the ranks, where he went through all the evolutions with the utmost gravity, and a precision that showed how completely he is, already, a little soldier at heart. As to the soldiers, they were enchanted with the child, and cheered him with frantic enthusiasm, and would fain have carried him round the court in triumph.

THE EMPEROR.

But to return from this digression. A few minutes after the Empress had entered, the Chamberlain announced "the Emperor," who had entered the hall accompanied by the Prince NAPOLEON, the MURATS and a group of Ministers and officers. The Emperor wore a General's uniform, the red riband of the Legion of Honor, various orders and his diamond-hilted sword. It is strange that he should so much affect this costume, for it is by no means becoming to him. On entering he looked sallow, haggard and ill at ease. He grows old rapidly, in appearance at all events, and he walked slowly and with evident difficulty, drawing his rheumatic leg after him as though it were made of wood. He was very well received, and seemed more at his ease when he had reached the throne. The first few sentences of his speech he read so completely through his nose that his listeners could hardly forbear a smile. But his enunciation was as clear and energetic as usual, and as the various points of the composition drew forth enthusiastic plaudits especially those which referred to the Mexican expedition, Poland, the projected Congress, education, and the increase of French commerce under the Anglo-French treaty—the Imperial physiognomy gradually lightened, and had become quite smiling before the delivery of the concluding sentence. The audience was, undoubtedly, for the most part, composed of adherents and partisans of the present dynasty; but it is certain that, although the same remark might be made in regard to most of the audiences hitherto addressed by the Emperor, no former speech of his ever yet called forth marks of adhesion so numerous and so cordial as those which accompanied the utterances of the Imperial oracle on this occasion.

On the conclusion of this affair, the Emperor left the hall as he had entered it, but looking more cheerful and at ease; and warmly cheered by the assembly.

M. DE PERSIGNY.

It is hoped, by all who wish well to the Emperor, that the present retirement of M. DE PERSIGNY will be final. Strong as may be the ties between the sovereign and the constant adherent who has taken so intimate a part in the strange succession of events which has raised him to the throne, it seems impossible that one so shrewd as the Emperor can continue to tolerate the undermining of his own popularity, and the chances of his son, by the tyrannous freaks of a subordinate, driven half mad with epilepsy, and whose tenure of office has been disgraced by blunders so absurd as those which were perpetrated by this worst of the Emperor's enemies during the late elections. The extraordinary stupidity which set itself to oppose the nomination of M. THIERS, for instance, instead of welcoming the adhesion of the Ex-Minister as "a feather" in the "cap" of Imperialism, led PERSIGNY into a series of mistakes, equally senseless in every department, and caused him to put in play every engine that could be brought to bear against every candidate not included in the ranks of the most red-hot partisans of the Empire.

It is hardly probable that DE PERSIGNY can be sent as Ambassador to any European Court, thanks to the mass of scandal his wife (as cracked as himself) has thought proper to accumulate around her name. Her crowning *escapade* has been a stay of a couple of months at Brighton, with a notorious young Duke DE GRAMMONT-CADEROUSSE, who killed the unfortunate young Englishman, DILLON, in a duel last Spring, refusing to return to her husband unless the Emperor made him a duke, that his rank might be equal to that of her present favorite! This impudent demand, it is asserted by the gossips of the Imperial circle, is the real explanation of the ducal title so absurdly bestowed by the Emperor on M. DE PERSIGNY! Certain it is that the eccentric grand-daughter of the great Marshal NEY only returned to her husband's roof when this title had been bestowed. But though she came back, as she had promised, she does not appear to have felt herself bound to remain. She staid a week or two at the Ministry, quarreling violent with her husband, and at length went off again, after breaking and smashing everything moveable at the Ministry—mirrors, lamps, statues, porcelain, and small pieces of furniture to the amount of nearly 400,000 francs. A truce seems, however, to have been subsequently concluded between this edifying pair, on a basis of mutual blindness, which has afforded the Parisians the spectacle of "The Happy Family," as exemplified in the Ministerial box at the Opera, where M. DE PERSIGNY, after openly paying his homage to his favorite divinities in the greenroom, has been seen amicably seated with his "Duchess," and her ducal adorer in the front row of that compartment. The new Duchess defies the proprieties no less in manners than in morals; and her excessive rudeness to some of the other guests at a recent dinner party at St. Cloud, brought down an open rebuke from the Empress, who, having become cognizant of the Duchess's insolence, remarked, with a shrug, and loud enough to be heard by all, "That woman is mad. Let no importance be attached to her freaks."

THE DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH.

Condition of the Contrabands.

Extract from a private letter.

BEAUFORT, S. C., Sunday, Nov. 29, 1863.

MY DEAR FRIEND: I have long been trying to write you a few lines, but have been prevented by having my time very much occupied with business. I had hoped that when I moved from Hilton Head, I might have more leisure, but in that I have been disappointed, as my business in this place is even more scattered than it was at the former place. * * * *

I am connected with a Sunday-school here, which is a very interesting one. We meet in the Colored Methodist Church, and number from eighty to one hundred children, most of whom can read very well, particularly the younger ones, as they have the privilege of attending day schools while the older ones are at work. I wish you could step in and see it some Sunday morning; you would be both delighted and surprised to see so much order, cleanliness and intelligence as is there exhibited, and as regards the singing, I have heard nothing to equal it in any other school. All of those sweet hymns that are so popular in the North, the children are perfectly familiar with, and while they are being sung you will see no little boys or girls talking or sitting silent and uninterested, but with mouth and eyes wide open they sing with all their might. Mr. ——, the Superintendent, is a capital leader in the singing, which, added to his other qualities, makes him a most excellent Superintendent. We are also well supplied with good teachers, male and female. Many of the latter are very intelligent young ladies, and as they sit in their classes closely surrounded by the little girls, it is pleasing to see what an interest they take in the work. The developments that are being made from time to time, among the colored people here, prove, beyond a doubt, that all that has been said about inferiority of race and intellect is, in a great measure, false, and that their present degradation is the result of Slavery and want of education. It is astonishing to observe what a change has already taken place among them, and how rapidly the rising generation is acquiring a common education. There are a number of schools in Beaufort and on the various Islands around, sustained by the associations for that purpose in the North, and the amount of good they are doing is incalculable.

It is gratifying to see what care and pride some mothers take in their children, and how cleanly and neatly they are sent to school. It would please you much to see our Sunday-school, to notice the black shining faces, and woolly heads combed out so neatly; also, the neat dresses of the little girls, generally in pretty good taste. They are not nearly so fond of showy colors as I supposed they would be. I do not think there is a mission-school in New York where the children come so tidily dressed and behave so well as is the case here. We are now planning to have a Christmas festival, similar to that which G—street Mission-school has every year. We intend having the hall trimmed with green, and expect Gen. SAXTON and others to address the children. We will have a piano as a help in singing. We will have some select pieces sung, in which we will have (along with the piano) a violin and flute; so you see we are looking forward to having a good time and to making the little ones happy. We have just given our school a name—it is the "Gillmore-street Sunday-school," as the street in which it stands has been recently called after our General. As I have been telling you about the colored children, perhaps you would like to know how the grown-up people are getting along. Well, I must say that they are doing far better than the most sanguine of their friends dared to expect in so short a time. I can speak clearly upon this point, as I was the first that ever worked a gang of freed slaves in South Carolina, and have been among them ever since, and consequently have had the best possible opportunities of marking their progress. If you look at them as soldiers, they are nearly equal to any men we have, either in bravery, in the manual of arms, in good conduct or in anything that makes a good soldier. There is not a particle of prejudice or opposition manifested toward them now. They have lived all that down by their manliness. The colored troops on this island guard at present the most important points near the enemy, and it was only the other day that sixty of them crossed on the mainland and fought a company of rebel cavalry, killing several and capturing two prisoners, also bringing away twenty-eight negroes, and all without losing a man. The colored troops are capital for scouting parties. A few weeks ago a number of them went to Jehosa Island, where Gov. AIKEN formerly resided. They took away a great many articles. I think he must be a Scotchman, for there were several Scotch engravings. I secured a very pretty one of "John Anderson my Joe." I have at present a very large number of colored men at work for me. On St. Helena Island there are 84, as carpenters, boatmen, laborers and teamsters. We are building villages there, consisting of fifty houses in each. On Coosaw Island I have charge of a saw and shingle mill, where there are about 50 employed, and here in Beaufort we have from 30 to 40 colored carpenters constantly at work. There are some first-rate workmen among the carpenters. Of course they are slower than white men, but in that they are improving rapidly. I have with me some colored men that are as good specimens of manhood as I ever knew, who understand their condition exactly and the prejudices with which they have to contend, and are doing all in their power to prove that they are men in the true sense. I was always hopeful regarding them that in the next generation they might perhaps get along and be able to take care of themselves, but I was not prepared to see them rise so rapidly and do so well as they are doing. Of course we have lots of bad men and women who are lazy and good for nothing, but I am positive such a class will not average more than among the laboring classes elsewhere. The results of the past year, in plantation work, which is now just drawing to a close, will, I feel assured, astonish the country, when they are published, and all of it has been done by old and disabled men and women, with children also, as all the able-bodied men were drafted into the army, excepting those that are working in the Quartermaster's Department. The amount of cotton and corn raised on the various islands is very remarkable, when these things are taken into account. They have wrought hard and have been pretty well paid for it, and they are far better provided for than they ever were before, and yet the Government will make money by them, as instead of the Government assisting them they are actually assisting the Government by their labor. I know several colored men that bought a part of their master's plantation last year. These men will clear now from their cotton, after the cost and all expenses are paid, from $1,000 to $2,000. There are also several white men that will do well, that bought last year. One man here will clear, after treating and paying his negroes well, and deducting the cost of the place, over $[illegible]0,000; another $20,000, and several $10,000 and $15,000, and all this done by the kind of laborers I have mentioned. The Government has an immense quantity of cotton to ship, which will realize a large sum.

There is just now a very important movement being made by Gen. SAXTON, in behalf of the colored man. He is desirous of having as many as possible buy up the land in twenty acre lots, and settle upon it, and make it a little farm for themselves. It is sold at $1 25 per acre. They are going into it readily, as they have the fullest confidence in the General, believing that whatever he proposes is for their benefit. Numbers are coming daily, filing their claims and paying their money; and, in some instances, the whole of the negroes on a plantation, club together and buy the whole of massa's estate. Some days as much as $18 is paid in by them. I have no fears for their future if they are protected for a few years from speculators and sharks, as they have the elements of success within them. They are saving and industrious, and these qualities will develop themselves more and more each year. I trust I do not weary you by writing so much upon one subject, but it is the all-absorbing question of the day. What is to be done with the colored man? and I think that question is being answered clearly and fully in this department. God has, indeed, opened up a Red Sea for them to cross over; but I really think that when they are all safely landed on the shore of freedom, their wilderness journey will be short if the white man will only give them a fair chance. It does seem providential that such a man as Gen. SAXTON should have been appointed here. He is one of the best men that can be, and he is a true and practical friend of the freedmen. He sometimes talks to them in churches on Sundays, and he is so kind and gentle toward them as their protector in their troubles, and yet very firm when required. Although he is not much heard from, and then mostly by his enemies, yet I am sure he is doing as much for the nation as any man in it to settle these terrible questions, by fitting the poor and downtrodden slave to stand up and be a man and take care of himself. I am much more comfortably and agreeably situated than I was at Hilton Head. My duties during the day are now very pleasant, as the weather is cool. I ride about 20 miles a day upon the various islands. I have a fine pony. I take him with me across the creeks in a flat, which he jumps into like a little dog. I often, in my journeyings, see and hear much that is interesting among the people. I find it lonely sometimes riding through the tall pine woods, particularly near the rebels. Our saw-mill is only three or four miles from them. I can sometimes see their pickets with my naked eye. I often wonder that they leave us undisturbed so long. If they had a mind to burn us down, they could do so any night. It is no use for me to tell you any war news from here, as we get all the Charleston news via New-York. Gen. GILLMORE is taking it very quietly at present. He was here yesterday. He looks first rate. I am afraid it will be some time before we get into that nest of vipers yet—although we have a report to the effect that the navy is going to make a desperate effort soon. I trust they will succeed. There were salutes fired to-day on account of GRANT'S victories. We are all delighted with the news. I do hope and pray that peace may soon come, so that I can stay at home again, as I feel tired and sick of everything pertaining to war. It has been very sickly here this Fall, but I have been mercifully preserved in good health. Kind regards to Mrs. —— and family, and all friends.

Hoping to hear from you soon, I remain your sincere friend.

AFFAIRS IN THE WEST.

The President's Message—Military Matters—Miscellaneous.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Sunday, Dec. 13, 1863.

THE MESSAGE.

The Annual Message of the President was looked for with unusual anxiety by all classes of our people. The present is regarded as a turning-point in the great rebellion—a time when some definite line of action for the future should be enunciated. We have made so much progress that the question of reconstruction begins to assume a present importance, and all feel that its discussion cannot longer be delayed. The progress of events has gradually forced it upon us—while the advocates of the "Union as it was," will not permit us to forget it if we would. They are so desirous that the traitors shall return with all their former rights unimpaired, that they are continually dragging the subject before the public. And now that the President has spoken—that he has shadowed forth the policy of the Government upon this great question, it is to be expected that he will be vigorously assailed by all who sympathize with the rebellion. Loyal people, almost universally approve the plan. We, all of us, who know personally the sterling good sense of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, expected most confidently that he would meet the crisis in a spirit of enlarged patriotism—that justice and right would lie at the bottom of his recommendations. And we have not been disappointed. Reconstruction is a profoundly difficult question to deal with; and any plan that may be finally adopted, will require great wisdom and prudence in its execution. The proclamation of pardon to repentant rebels is received with "immense applause" and universal approval.

In the election of Speaker, while most of us Illinoisians, would have preferred Mr. WASHBURNE, there is eminent satisfaction. Mr. COLFAX is well known throughout the West, and is an immense favorite with the loyal masses.

MORE OUTRAGES.

Since my last I have learned of other Copperhead outrages in the central, or little below the central part of the State. In the northern part of Greene County an armed organization has been discovered, which is regarded as quite strong and formidable. They bid defiance to the National officers, and have gone so far in their madness and folly as to shoot two Deputy Provost-Marshals, one of whom has since died. But, like those who have arrayed themselves against the Government heretofore in this State, their career of outrage and crime will be of brief duration. In Calhoun County, in the forks between the Illinois and Mississippi, which contains as hard a population as there is to be found in the State, there has been more defiance to National authority. A band of sixty armed men fired upon a Marshal's posse on Friday last, and severely wounded one man. The party being mounted escaped further injury. This nest, too, will be broken up speedily.

The result of the elections in this and other States has had the effect to greatly tone down Copperheadism, even in the worst districts. The leaders see a handwriting upon the wall, and are shaping their course with reference to the future, ere the wrath of the people overtakes them. Even lower Egypt, WILLIS J. ALLEN'S district, gives a Union majority of nearly one thousand.

THE GOVERNOR SUSTAINED.

The Supreme Court of this State, consisting of three Democratic Judges, BREESE, CATON and WALKER, made a decision last week, fully sustaining the legality and constitutionality of the prorogation of the Legislature by Gov. YATES. The issue was raised on the application of a Copperhead member for a writ of *mandamus* to compel the State Treasurer to pay him his per diem for a certain number of days, during which the majority pretended to be in session, after the prorogation. This was denied by the Court—the two Judges present, BREESE and WALKER—fully confirming the action of the Governor. So we have done with this pestilent Copperhead Legislature, which, according to present indications, is the last we shall have for some time to come. Our citizens were particularly interested in this decision, as it involved the legality of a most iniquitous charter, by which our streets were given over wholly to the control of a set of harpies, incorporated—or pretended to be—as a Street Railway Company. The matter was made a party question—shamelessly so, by the applicants, and the whole Copperhead machinery of the State was brought to bear upon the Court. But the Judges were firm and inflexible in their integrity, and thus foiled a very wicked scheme.

MILITARY MATTERS.

The near approach of the day fixed for the draft in this State—Jan. 5—is creating considerable excitement, and rousing the State pride of our citizens to fill their quota by enlistments. Cities, towns and counties are offering additional bounties. War meetings are being held, and volunteering is quite brisk again. In this county a bounty of $100 is offered by the Council and Board of Supervisors, while the Board of Trade has added $50 for their three regiments. An immense war meeting has been called for Wednesday evening. In the meantime, the enrollment lists are being printed and posted, which has the effect to call the attention of all classes of people to the subject.

At Camp Douglas matters remain quiet. There have been no more escapes since the floors of the prisoners' barracks were taken up. There was a fresh arrival of "gray backs" on Friday, to the number of 850, being of the recent spoil at Chattanooga. They were forwarded from here to the new military prison at Rock Island. These barracks are located on an island in the Mississippi, which is about half a mile wide, and three miles long. It is the old site of Fort Armstrong. The arsenal and foundry, authorized at the last session of Congress, are in course of erection on the east end of the island. The prison barracks at present consist of eighty-four buildings, designed for 120 men each, surrounded by a fence fourteen feet in height. The location is about midway between the cities of Davenport, on the Iowa side, and Rock Island, Illinois, which conjointly contain a population of about 25,000.

There are over 6,000 prisoners in Camp Douglas. They have already got wind of the President's Proclamation and large numbers of them are anxious to accept its terms, and 125 have expressed a desire to enlist in the United States navy. Their applications have been sent to Washington for a decision. It would hardly be safe, or prudent, at least, to put too large a number of them on board any one ship. The health of the camp is good. Much religious interest now prevails among the prisoners—prayer-meetings, attended by clergymen from the city and others, are held every evening, and many hopeful coversions are reported.

For the past three months the Illinois Central Railroad has been almost entirely monopolized by the Government in shipping oats, hay and other military supplies. To such an extent has this been the case, that it has been compelled to reject all private freight.

The Chicago Sanitary Commission has sent 100 tons of supplies to the Army of the Cumberland, since the battle of Chickamauga. It has also sent ten tons to our prisoners at Richmond.

BREACH OF PROMISE.

There was some little excitement created last week by the announcement that Miss CALISTA MATHER, a young lady of sweet seventeen, and daughter of a prominent citizen, had sued Dr. PITNEY, an aged patriarch, who has passed his "three score and ten," for a breach of marriage contract, claiming damages to the tune of $25,000. The Doctor, soon after the death of his wife, married his cook, a lady of the Irish persuasion; but it seems had had time to get up a flirtation with Miss MATHER. He's rich—"that's what's what the matter."

Business is rather quiet; money is awful close. The brokers are reaping a harvest—asking everywhere from 1 to 4 per cent. a month. Bankers ask 10 per cent. per annum, but, of course, haven't much currency. That is gone to their next-door neighbors, the brokers, to shave with. About 800,000 hogs have been received thus far, 550,000 of which have been packed here, and the balance shipped East. Flour and grain dull, and we notice an entire absence of a speculative spirit, on account of the money stringency.

AFFAIRS IN CANADA.

Emigration from Canada East—Manufactures—An American Arrested.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

MONTREAL, Thursday, Dec. 10, 1863.

As many of your readers are aware, there has been, since the commencement of the war, a double emigration from Canada into the States and from the States into Canada. Your *fearful* ones have fled to this country to escape the draft, and our *fearless* ones have gone to your country to work or to fight. Most of the former have deserved the title of skedaddlers, whilst many of the latter have rendered you good service as National soldiers. No one here has objected to receive your over sensitive citizens, young or old, provided they had enough of *greenbacks* to back them up. But many of our people have been alarmed at the loss of our young men, and they have wondered that they should go and fight for you. The Tories, with their secessionist friends, the Romish clergy, have been very much pained at this, and have asked themselves the question, "What is the cause of this emigration, and how can it be prevented?"

La Presse, a daily paper of this city, and the only French daily in Canada, has just published an article in answer to this question, which is quite significant. I translate from it such extracts as will be likely to interest your readers:

"Birds have their migrations; why should men be less provident? Our young Canadians seek a milder climate, and go to obtain their livelihood among the more industrious people. They do well.

We have said it a hundred times, speaking of the cultivation of hemp and flax, a people working only five months in the year to earn for twelve months, can only *vegetate*. Man is not ruled by the same law as the ant, and as long as you have not destroyed the *chômage* (a cessation of work,) as long as you have not provided daily work to secure daily bread, the people will be wretched, the people will emigrate. Moreover, you may spend immense sums to draw European emigration to Canada; it will only pass here. Our Winters, without work, frighten the strongest, the most laborious, those who possess the greatest resources.

Colonization can lessen the evil, but not destroy it. All men are not born wood-cutters; and what can the settler do in the forest if he has no means? You see that at this very moment the inhabitants of the townships cry out famine, and appeal to the Government, as well as to public charity. By a singular coincidence, the newspapers which point out this wretchedness and speak of the great number of Canadians who leave the country, tell us at the same time, all the moral good which is going to result to the North from the present war, the excellent disposition of the army, the conversions brought about by Jesuit Fathers, the maternal care of the good Sisters of Charity, and moreover, we are informed that one gets $700 for three years' service. Go then, young Canadians, under the flag of MEADE, if you have no other means of livelihood."

After having said that this lack of work in Canada is due to the want of manufactures, and that this circumstance is the result of our colonial state—let this point be noted—the writer goes on to say:

"It is now certain that the mineral resources of Canada are immense; copper, lead, iron, antimony are abundant. Men are waiting to work, but who is going to conduct this work in order to draw from the earth her secrets and secure her wealth? Where are your engineers? 'Let us take possession of the mines,' say you; but tell me, speech-makers, what will you do with these mines when you have them? They are not for you; the Yankees have engineers, and they will take them from you.

'We are young,' you reply. They are of the same age on the other side of the line, and, nevertheless, they have all that we lack. They are afflicted, no doubt, with many social evils; but they can at least depend upon four years of administrative stability, and as for us, we are not sure of to-morrow. This circumstance does not favor commerce, agriculture or industry.

Finally, some will object the want of money. There was no difficulty in finding thousands of pounds for bouquets, powder and fiddles for the Prince of Wales. With that sum ten manufactures might have been established, quite as useful as all this smoke. Millions have been spent for a legislative palace, nay for three, for four legislative palaces, built the last ten years.

There is no difficulty in finding $500,000 to organize an imaginary militia, for an imaginary war, against imaginary enemies."

THE FEELING OF THE PEOPLE.

You can see from these extracts that the writer of this article sympathizes with the States, and is very strongly opposed to the English policy which obtains here, and which, consulting the interests of Great Britain rather than our own, does not favor the establishment of manufactures. This policy will do more than anything else to alienate from England the Canadian people, and especially the French. They begin to understand that as long as they are a colony they must be inferior in almost everything to their American neighbors, and many say openly that, since a disposition has been manifested in Great Britain in favor of the emancipation of the Canadians, they would do well in securing it as soon as possible. Once emancipated, they would see what alliances it might be their interests to make.

AN AMERICAN ARRESTED

for enlisting men for the Northern army, is now in jail waiting his trial. His name is GEORGE WASHINGTON WAITT, and he appears to have acted for some parties in Maine. It appears that several agents have been operating in the province, but they have done the thing so quietly that they have escaped. I will let you know something more about WAITT.

AN AMERICAN BAZAAR

was held last week in this city for the benefit of the National soldiers, which was quite a success. I am glad to add that the Americans are gaining more and more influence in Montreal. They succeed well in business, and are very much respected. I speak here, of course, of the permanent inhabitants, and not of the skedaddlers or secessionists.

JACQUES CARTIER.

FROM THE REBEL STATES.

Proposed Reduction of the Currency—Views of the Richmond Journals—Miscellaneous Matters.

THE REBEL FINANCES.

From the Richmond Examiner, Dec. 11.

In a few weeks, perhaps in a few days, the question of the redemption or repudiation of our currency will be definitely settled. The levity with which the former alternative has been regarded in too many sections and too many circles of the Confederacy, is already giving way to a certain fearful looking forward to the consequences of a possible restoration of the currency to a healthy tone. *The more experienced gamblers are beginning to hedge*, and as soon as this becomes fully evident, the amateurs, who have merely followed the lead of shrewder operators, will hasten to imitate the example of their file-leaders. The line once broken, the retreat will be a rout. The prospect is not pleasant to those who are interested, however serene may be the contemplations of the lookers on, who behold the tempest from the shore on which they have been stranded by the storm of war, or from which they have not been swept by the tide of speculation.

It is to be hoped that repudiation will find no advocates in that Congress to which the nation looks for a far different solution of our financial problem. *But repudiation has its advocates*—advocates fed by self-interest—advocates retained by despair. On the former class we have no words to waste. There are no ears more dull of hearing than those of our modern Midases. But the latter class is composed in great part of well-meaning men, who have simply become sea-sick in the storm which is shaking our ship of State from stem to stern—men who may possess ample abilities for navigating a vessel in harbor, and sufficient strength of stomach for a holiday excursion, but are sadly out of place when caught in a typhoon, or in that "tempestuous wind called Euroclydon." Now, sea-sickness is a distressing malady, but can hardly be regarded as tragic in its character or its effects, unless it spreads to the crew and the men at the helm—which Heaven forbid!

To throw off the present currency by repudiation, would be a simple process. *The let-alone system would bring about that result in a few days.* Confederate notes would cease to circulate from sheer weakness; would not even have vitality enough to run down hill. And hence the let-alone system is popular with this class. As any change of position is productive of new discomfort to the sea-sick man, so any attempt to better the condition of the currency is nauseating to these despairing patriots. *Our Treasury notes must go the way of the Continental issues, and of the French assignats, and the sooner the better.* With the latter clause we agreed. If they must die, the sooner the better. Murder and sudden death would be preferable in this case to a slower process of dissolution. But what is to take their place? *How can we get a healthier medium of circulation, if either by a speedy or a gradual "course of extinction" the present currency is utterly discredited?* The source of that currency, the Government, will be equally discredited, and the new issues will depreciate with a rapidity to which geometrical progression is slowness itself. Even if we could succeed in drawing from the hiding places in the strong boxes of Northern capitalists and Southern alarmists the State bank notes which once constituted our circulating medium, the amount would not be sufficient for the expanded character of Government transactions, nor could the Government gain possession of them in time to meet its engagements. The same remark applies with greater force to gold and silver. Private transactions might be carried on by barter; *and although tobacco and ten-penny nails would be somewhat cumbrous in settling large balances, still men have made shift to do business with commodities as inconvenient as these.* But no such premature methods would answer for the conduct of the war on the present large scale; and, although we might be ultimately successful even without a currency, *the want of a currency would prolong the struggle for years and years.*

There is another element which, in such matters civilians are too apt to overlook. *What does the army think of repudiation? Many of them think favorably of it, especially in the large army of absentees.* Indeed, if we mistake not, the idea was first brought out boldly by that influential and extensive class. "Eleven dollars a month" is a text on which sermons innumerable have been preached. "Increase our pay; give us as much money as we need; keep up to the gold standard; and when the crash comes, let it come." But the advocates of repudiation on the pay-roll are more consistent than their brethren, the civilians. They make no distinction between bonds and notes; nay, if the choice were given them, they would prefer that the form r should be sacrificed to the latter; and we often hear the declaration—particularly from those who fall sick when the battle is nigh at hand—that they are not willing to do all the fighting and then bear all the taxation. *It is of no use to argue against this view. It is no longer a mere view with many of them, it is a feeling. If then any disposition is shown at home to repudiate the currency the bondholders may as well consign the obligations of the Government to the waste-paper basket.* In vain might we attempt to point out the cruelty of canceling Confederate bonds, held as they are in many, perhaps in most, cases by our worthiest citizens; by those who have intrusted their little all to the keeping of the State—in vain might we urge that the general diffusion of the Confederate notes would, in a measure, equalize the losses inflicted by their repudiation—whereas the repudiation of the other set of securities would involve a large class in ruin. Demagogues would make a fatal use of the old rant about capitalists and tax-payers; and bonds and notes would perforce make their bed in the same grave.

To redeem the currency is a difficult task—difficult, as some philosophers say, because it is impossible. But we have seen too many impossibilities performed, since the beginning of this war, to despair—too many impregnable fortresses taken—too many untenable positions held. It is, at all events, worth the trial; and we are convinced that the trial will be honestly made. We may fail, but we shall fail as we did at Malvern Hill, at Gettysburgh—honorably. The contraction and the repudiation of the currency will alike produce distress; *and of the two repudiation may appear to be the more natural remedy of our feverish financial state.* It is a natural remedy, the last remedy; death, but a death which promises no speedy resurrection.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

From the Richmond Examiner, Dec. 11.

The Report of the Secretary of War is too long for us to publish it in full. We give a synopsis of his recommendations:

The Secretary refers to the operations of the army in its several departments, and says that the campaign in Mississippi was certainly disastrous. It is difficult to resist the impression that its disasters were not inevitable. That a Court of Inquiry, to investigate the whole campaign, met in Atlanta in September, but in consequence of the vicinity of the enemy, requiring the presence of witnesses and judges at other points, it has been temporarily suspended. It is expected soon to reassemble. A deficiency of resource in men and provisions, rather than reverses in battle, caused the withdrawal of the army to Middle Tennessee. He alludes to desertion, straggling and absenteeism, and says that the effective force of the army is but little over half or two-thirds of the men whose names are on the muster-rolls. He recommends the repeal of the substitute and exemption provisions, and that all having substitutes be put back into the field, and that the privileges which Congress granted to put in substitutes can be regularly and constitutionally abrogated by the same power. He says that no compact was entered into between the Government and the person furnishing a substitute, as has been alleged, but only a privilege which Government accorded. Instead of complaining of such abrogation, the person ought to feel gratified at what has heretofore been allowed him. He recommends an abridgment of exemptions and the conscription of them all, making details according to the wants of society at home. He says that the three years' men, when their terms expire, cannot be finally discharged, and should be retained, allowing them to choose the existing company under its present organization in the same arm of the service. He recommends the consolidation of such companies and regiments as are reduced below a certain complement. He pays a glowing tribute to the heroism, endurance and unfaltering devotion of the soldier, and of the lamented dead who yielded their lives as sacrifices upon the altar of Liberty, and closes by saying that our very reverses, showing a united and determined endurance of everything for independence, must convince the enemy of the futility of his efforts to subdue us.

JEFF. DAVIS' MESSAGE—HIS COMMENTS ON THE MILITARY DISASTERS.

From the Richmond Examiner, Dec. 11.

We cannot but admire the ease with which Mr. DAVIS glides over "grave military reverses," and the delicacy with which he omits every allusion to their causes. In half a sentence he recounts the surrender of an entire army at Vicksburgh; but does not tell Congress whose orders shut up the army in that trap, and set aside the orders of Gen. JOHNSTON for its evacuation when the field had been lost. He refers to the invasion of Arkansas and the "control of the enemy" which has followed, but forgets the favorite General whose command has been the source of stagnation, mismanagement, distrust and disaster. He stigmatizes with bitterness the demoralization and misconduct, in other words, the cowardice of the troops who lately broke and ran on Lookout Mountain, but does not state the cause of the demoralization, confusion and cowardice, to have been the fact, that they were utterly destitute of confidence in a leader, who had been first put into a position to mortify a hero, and maintained there long after results had proven him incompetent, to the army he commanded and to the country he had lost. In telling of LONGSTREET'S bootless errand to Knoxville, he might have informed us what military genius conceived the idea of dividing a small army into two detachments, and separating them by rivers, mountains and hundreds of miles, in the presence of a much larger army, at the moment when the latter was receiving heavy reinforcements. Although the message is long, a candid statement of the whole truth upon these points would be a useful addition to the two concise pages devoted to the important events, which have rendered the history of the last five months a sombre chapter in the annals of the war.

From the Richmond Enquirer, Dec. 11.

The President of the Confederate States has not seen proper to encumber his late Message with a full recapitulation of our late disasters, nor has he seen any good likely to result from an exposition of all their supposed causes. We cannot find that he has neglected his duty in any respect, or omitted any circumstance not fully known to the country, in the condensed summary of military affairs presented in his Message. He might have furnished food for complaints, material for crimination and recrimination, matter to increase dissensions; but we cannot find cause of regret that he withholds comment on these subjects fruitful of despondency and gloom.

* * * * * *

The disasters of the past can only be remedied by the exertions of the future. While Confederates are quarreling about where rests the responsibility, the enemy is moving upon us with victorious banners. Let us not imitate the folly of the Jewish leaders while the enemy are entering into our lines of interior defence. Drive back the enemy, reform the currency, reanimate the people, and gentlemen may then speak to their hearts' content.

FROM VIRGINIA.

GORDONSVILLE, Tuesday, Dec. 15.

There is nothing transpiring on the Rapidan.

ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA, NEAR ORANGE COURT-HOUSE, Tuesday, Dec. 8, 1863.

The situation seems to be this: MEADE, finding himself unable to force Gen. LEE back toward Richmond by a mere display in his front, has retired certainly behind the Rapidan, and report says he is tearing up the railroad between the Rappahannock and the Rapidan Rivers, and preparing to go behind the Rappahannock to Winter his army.

Our army is in its old position, and preparing comfortable quarters for the Winter—if, indeed, Gens. LEE and MEADE shall permit them. The roads, however, are now as hard as pavements, and the weather, though quite cold, has been clear for the last few days, and the winds have been just high enough to assist the sun's rays in the drying process.

Sunday was a bright, beautiful day, and a large audience turned out at the Episcopal Church at Orange Court-house, where Rev. Dr. WILMER, of Albemarle, preached a most able and excellent sermon. Among his audience were Gens. R. E. LEE, HILL, FITZ LEE, J. E. B. STUART, and other leading officers of the army, besides many of the private soldiers. Dr. WILMER frequently visits the army, and his sermons are always productive of good.

Our captures in prisoners since MEADE first began his forward movement will amount to eight hundred, which will in some measure compensate for the losses at Rappahannock Bridge.

ANOTHER WAIL.

From the Richmond Examiner, Dec. 1.

The news from the West continues to be most discomforting. It appears that GRANT is doing his best to fulfill the arrogant orders of his masters, and that BRAGG *has been getting himself whipped again near Ringgold.* A column of mounted infantry have been allowed to reach his rear and take another battery. He has abandoned his position on the Chickamauga, and is retreating to Dalton on the road to Atlanta. The enemy are now said to have interposed between LONGSTREET and BRAGG, *so that a junction is no longer possible. Where is Longstreet?* Repeating Suffolk at Knoxville, it seems; piddling with batteries; investing the place; trusting to starvation. *Had that fine corps of the Virginia army been in line at Lookout Mountain these disasters would never have saddened and crippled the country.* It was their accession to the often beaten host of the Southwest which won Chickamauga; had they staid with it, Chickamauga would not have been disgracefully lost. But Mr. DAVIS had boasted that East Tennessee should be cleared of the Yankees before Christmas; and *while Grant was concentrating Bragg dislocated.*

LONGSTREET can always get out of the danger by a retreat into Virginia, even should he fail at Knoxville. What concerns the public most is the condition of the army under BRAGG. Neither, perhaps, in history, has the consequence of incompetent generalship and want of confidence between commander and troops been more manifest than in Northern Georgia. We have no doubt that Gen. BRAGG has done the best that he could, *and for all the ill that has befallen him and us Mr. Davis alone is responsible.* It is clear that if he persists longer in the pitiful perversity which has retained BRAGG in the command, in spite of remonstrance, in spite of facts, in spite of common sense and duty, the *army of Georgia will be disorganized and lost. Similar policy in the Southwest has already cost the Confederacy a great army.* It was an army of 42,000 men, originally of good soldiers; but they were disorganized by repeated defeats, in which the President's incompetent *protégé* was generally surprised, and always routed, with the loss of artillery; and finally shut up by him in a town invested on land and water, where surrender was only a question of time. *Is the Confederacy about to lose a second army?*

If Gen. BRAGG is longer intrusted with its destiny, the danger of such a catastrophe is really great. Let us hope that Mr. DAVIS is not weak enough to trifle longer with the interest of his country, and that he will immediately appoint some other man to the command. Who should that man be? Any man is better than BRAGG, whatever his abilities, for toward no other man will the same distrust be felt by the troops; and of all lackings in a General, want of confidence, faith and affection on the part of his officers and men is the worst. It would be difficult to find another, save perhaps PEMBERTON and HOLMES, who would not inspire more confidence than Gen. BRAGG, and *almost any change would be, in this most essential particular, a benefit to the Confederate army in Georgia.*

But if it is asked who, among the officers of high rank, would most properly replace Gen. BRAGG, scarcely any man of candor could fail to answer with the name of JOSEPH JOHNSTON. He is, indeed, the only man available who can at once rally, reorganize and restore that unfortunate army of Northern Georgia. He has, it is true, been much abused by the sycophants of power; but all know that he is a General of first-class ability and knowledge. It is often said by impartial persons that he has done little in this war; that Manassas, Williamsburgh and Seven Pines are all his battles. But this much more may be said of him—that he has never incurred a single defeat and never lost an army; not even a brigade, not a regiment.

A STRIKE.

From the Richmond Examiner, Dec. 10

The journeymen shoemakers employed on work furnished them by the various large shoe firms of the city have demanded an advance. They have been receiving $16 per pair, but demand $18, and that for merely putting on the soles, thread and everything else being furnished. One of the largest shoe firms in the city have refused to give the advance, and will withhold work from all those who demand the advance. It is not known what action the other firms will take, but they are generally opposed to giving the advance, which, if awarded, will increase the price of boots and shoes very materially. For that reason it should be withheld, for to purchase any kind of a pair of shoes now an outlay of money is required sufficient, in former times, to comfortably clothe a person from head to foot.

These journeymen shoemakers, each of them, if he is any kind of a workman, can put on two pairs of soles per day, which, at $16 per pair, would net him $32—more than any mechanic or clerk in Richmond is making per day. The demand for an advance on the present prices is a downright attempt to extort, and should be resisted by the dealers. The journeymen shoemakers are exempted by the Government for the benefit of the community, and if they are not content with reasonable profit on their labor, let them be put into the army.

MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS.

GEN. MORGAN.

From the Richmond Examiner, Dec. 14.

It was intimated yesterday, in circles likely to be well informed, that the gallant raider, Gen. JOHN MORGAN, whose recent escape from prison in Ohio, sent a thrill of satisfaction through thousands of hearts in the Confederate States, has arrived within the Confederacy, and is consequently safe from recapture. He is expected to arrive in Richmond in a few days, when he will receive a welcome such as his bravery deserves.

TERRIBLE COLLIERY CATASTROPHE.

We learn that a terrible explosion occurred on Thursday of last week at the Chesterfield Coal Mining Company's mines, Chesterfield County, which resulted in the instant killing, by wounds and suffocation, of sixteen of the workmen, and the wounding of a number of others, three of them fatally. The accident was caused by the ignition of gas in "Raccoon Pit," near Clover Hill, in which about eighty hands were at work. Fifteen of the hands killed were negroes, as also were the three fatally injured, and were mostly the property of the mining company. The body of the overseer, Mr. BERTRAM, was taken out, and for a time showed signs of life. All the other bodies were recovered. The ignition of the gas was followed by a great explosion, the flames ascending in a shaft of fire to the height of several hundred feet above the mouth of the pit, but it is not supposed to be so great as to delay operations long.

A DUEL BETWEEN MARYLANDERS.

An affair of honor came off on Saturday morning, near Bowling Green, Caroline County, between Lieut. WM. H. DORSEY, of the Maryland cavalry, stationed at Hanover Junction, and a Mr. ADLER, of Baltimore, Md., a civilian.

The meeting took place at sunrise. But four persons were present—the two principals and two seconds. The weapons were rifles; distance, twenty paces.

Upon arriving upon the ground selected, the principals tossed up for the first fire, and that decided advantage fell to ADLER, who was also the challenging party. The principals and seconds took their places, and at the word ADLER fired. The ball from the weapons grazed DORSEY'S cheek and lifted a lock of hair, but drew no blood. DORSEY then fired, and his ball passed directly through his opponent's left breast, perforating the heart in its passage. ADLER never spoke, dying by the time his seconds reached his side.

Lieut. DORSEY and his second returned to the camp at Hanover Junction, leaving ADLER'S second in charge of the corpse. The Sheriff of Caroline followed, with a warrant for his arrest, and, upon reaching the Junction, searched Lieut. DORSEY'S tent, but he was not to be found.

ADLER was formerly of the firm of STRAUSS, HARTMAN, ADLER & Co., extensive clothing dealers of Baltimore, and was about 30 years of age.

FLAG-OF-TRUCE-BOAT UP.

The flag-of-truce steamer *New-York*, Capt. MULFORD, came up to City Point Monday afternoon, and dispatches brought by it for Commissioner OULD reached the city the same evening.

The boat brought up three passengers—Mrs. ROBINSON, of Kentucky; Mr. BUDD, of Norfolk, a released prisoner, and another lady, of Norfolk, whose name we did not learn.

No fresh consignments for Yankee prisoners came by this steamer, the one preceding it having carried down Commissioner OULD'S order revoking the permission granted making the James River a free port of entry, and closing the port of Richmond to Yankee invoices.

ARRIVAL OF PRISONERS.

Several small squads of Yankee prisoners were received from the East and West, and 700 of those in the prisons here were forwarded to Danville. A lot will soon be sent to Americus, Georgia.

A MONIED PRISONER.

A prisoner confined in Castle Thunder, recently died there, leaving five hundred and eighty odd dollars without an owner. The amount was turned over to the proper authority.

THE LAWS ALLOWING SUBSTITUTES.

Mr. SPARROW, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported back, with the recommendation that it be at once passed, the bill to prevent the enlistment or enrollment of substitutes in the military service of the Confederate States, and to repeal all laws permitting or authorizing the same.

Mr. WIGFALL moved to strike out the clause providing that all laws heretofore passed permitting persons to furnish substitutes be repealed. Lost.

The bill was then passed and sent to the House.

The following is the bill as passed:

A BILL *to prevent the enlistment or enrollment of substitutes in the military service of the Confederate States, and to repeal all laws permitting or authorizing the same.*

The Congress of the Confederate States do enact, That no person, liable to military service, shall hereafter be permitted or allowed to furnish a substitute for such service; nor shall any substitute be received, enlisted or enrolled in the military service of the Confederate States; and that all laws heretofore passed, permitting or allowing persons liable to military service to furnish substitutes for the same, or authorizing the acceptance, enlistment or enrollment of any such substitute in the military service, be, and the same are hereby, repealed.

DISHONEST COMMISSARIES AND QUARTERMASTERS.

In the House on the same day, Mr. FOOTE introduced a resolution providing that all Quartermasters, Commissaries and disbursing officers be required to hand in a statement under oath, of all the property they possessed at the time of going into office; all that they now possess; and that all property which cannot be satisfactorily accounted for shall be seized by the Government, and the overplus go to supplying a fund for the relief of our sick and wounded soldiers.

Mr. FOOTE said this resolution was called for by the frauds and corruption in that department of the Government. The peculations and abuses practiced in that department amounted to one of the most enormous evils ever known in this or in any other country. In every neighborhood in which you pass, you find some Quartermaster or Commissary who has made a large fortune—who has sprung, as it were, from poverty to the most princely wealth. How was it done? One hundred and fifty dollars a month? No. While our soldiers have been baring their breasts to the foe—suffering the discomforts of camp—these men, these fiends incarnate, have been employed in worshiping Mammon and the accumulation of money. It was worse than stealing. If they had their deserts they would be hung. They should be stripped of their ill-gotten means, and the overplus be distributed to our valiant soldiers. Let the House take some step to make these sons of Mammon disgorge their ill-gotten gains. Surely no member would be unwilling to vote for his resolution. It proposes only an investigation, and if the wealth of these Quartermasters was honestly obtained no harm would be done, but if they had come by it dishonestly it was right that they should be made to reimburse the Government. Where was the harm that could be done by this resolution? On what ground would a member dare to vote against it? The country was full of rumors of the frauds and corruptions of that department, as every member knew; and Congress owed it to itself to at least investigate the matter, where fraud and corruption were so patent as to admit of no doubt. He called for the ayes and nays on the subject; the result being its adoption, nine members voting against it, who were as follows:

Messrs. Baldwin, Conrad, Conrow, Curry, Gray, Hanly, Heiskell, Lyons of Virginia, and McLean.

Russian Hospitalities to Rear-Admiral C. H. Bell.

By the *Alta Californian* of Oct. 26, we learn that the Russian frigate visiting the California station has extended very cordial hospitalities to Rear-Admiral C. H. BELL, of New-Jersey, the officer in command of our squadron at that point. The *Alta Californian* describes the entertainment as follows:

"The hospitality of Admiral POPOFF, of the Russian frigate *Bogantyre*, was most elegantly dispensed on board of his vessel on Saturday evening, the entertainment being a banquet given to Admiral BELL, of the United States frigate *Lancaster*. There were also present as invited guests Capt. LANDMAN and the First Lieutenant of the same vessel, the Commodore of the Spanish war-steamer and his Captain, Capt. WINDER, of the *Alcatraz*; Capt. SCAMMON, of the cutter *Shubrick*, and other officers of the *Lancaster*. Besides these, Govs. STANFORD and LOW participated in the festivities. The dinner was a sumptuous one, and excellent taste was shown both as regards the quality of the viands and the manner in which they were served, as also in the arrangement of the dishes, etc. The head of the table, of course, was occupied by the host, on whose right sat Admiral BELL and on the left Gov. STANFORD. A superb band of music played various national airs, anthems, etc., of the countries whose naval representatives were seated around the festive board. The very best of feeling prevailed throughout, and the kindliest sentiments were interchanged between the officers of the three nations. At 11 o'clock the distinguished party separated, having enjoyed exceedingly their international reunion in the floating home of the venerable Russian Admiral.

When Admiral BELL left the ship in his barge—besides his suite, he was accompanied by the two Governors—when they were a few boat's lengths from the ship, a most brilliant display of fireworks was exhibited from the three ships composing the Russian squadron. Numerous lights of the most brilliant description were placed on the yards and masts, lighting up everything within the range of a mile, and numerous rockets were discharged at the same time. A more brilliant display we have never seen."

The Rebel Pirates at Brest—The Kearsage.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Inquirer.

BREST, France, Nov. 23, 1863.

The pirate *Florida* is ready for sea, and is only waiting now for her complement of men before again starting on her mission of destruction. It is rumored here that the *Alabama*, and another steamer larger than she is, are not far off, and will make an effort to relieve the *Florida*, knowing that the *Kearsage* is the only United States steamer on the coast of Europe, or has been on this side of the Atlantic, for the past eight months. These ships, with the *Georgia* at Cherbourg, and two steamers nearly finished at Nantes, will make up a fleet of six vessels for the Confederates. As a balance the United States has one steamer here of seven guns, out of her navy of nearly six hundred, to protect her commerce and destroy those privateers. What can be thought of us by other nations under such circumstances, boasting of our resources and large Navy, and allowing two or three steamers to sweep our commercial marine from the seas? The *Florida* arrived here the 22d of last August, three months ago, and not a single vessel came out from the United States to look after her. The *Kearsage*, Capt. J. A. WINSLOW, arrived here on the 17th of September, from Maceira, and has been here ever since, with the exception of a short cruise in search of the *Georgia*.

But, although one steamer may be enough to fight and destroy the *Florida*, who has a doubt, from the experience of the *Iroquois* or the *San Jacinto*, that it is perfectly easy for her to escape with the twenty-four hours' rule in her favor? What can be done by a single ship? If that ship leaves the port first, she is obliged to lay a marine league from the shore, and what can be expected but failure? With two or three ships the case would be different, as the *Florida* would not venture to leave. Would it not be better to have them here, rather than to let her escape.

Some of the officers of the *Georgia* have come down here from Cherbourg, and Secesh looks jubilant over the prospect of whipping the Yankees, which to them seems possible enough, now that their force is so much stronger. Their friends (and they have a good many) here appear to be confident of their success, and if the *Alabama* does not get here in season, are quite sure that the *Georgia* will unite with the *Florida* and sink the Federal ship as they call her. It is said that it is for the object of making all these arrangements that the officers of the *Georgia* are here.

Gen. Scott's Contribution to the Great Western Sanitary Fair.

The following is a copy of an autograph letter received from Gen. SCOTT:

NEW-YORK, Dec. 8, 1863.

SIR: In acknowledging the call from the Great Western Sanitary Fair, of Cincinnati, Ohio, for autographs and unpublished historical letters and documents, I regret to report that all of my old public papers not in print are, at present, beyond my convenient reach, and that I am now engaged in working up into personal memoirs such later MS. of the like character as are by me. Feeling, however, the liveliest interest in all my brother soldiers of the Union army, whether on foot or in hospital, and almost daily contributing a mite toward the relief of the sick and wounded to the same end I inclose herewith some photographs, half a dozen inscribed with my name, which, I fear, may prove a greater number than will find a marketable value at your contemplated auction.

With the prayer that the Fair may have the success due to its noble purpose, I remain, with great respect, your obedient servant,

WINFIELD SCOTT.

J. D. CALDWELL, Esq.

United States Senator from Arkansas.

The Memphis *Argus* of the 5th inst. says:

"Hon. W. K. SEBASTIAN arrived in this city yesterday morning from Helena, on his way, we understand, to attend the present session of Congress, he having two years yet to serve of his term as Senator from Arkansas. Mr. SEBASTIAN is generally recognized as a Union man, although he has not lately made an open avowal of Unionism.

Mr. SEBASTIAN was born in Vernon, Tennessee, and was educated at Columbia College in the same State. He removed to Arkansas in 1835, and there began the practice of law. He was State Attorney and Circuit Judge in 1842, when he became Supreme Judge. In 1846 he was President of the State Senate; in 1848, Presidential Elector, and in the same year he was chosen to the United States Senate, in which he retained a seat continuously till the outbreak of the rebellion, having served two terms and part of a third.

A VESSEL CARRIED OVER NIAGARA FALLS.—An obliging correspondent at Chippawa sends us an account of a melancholy occurrence which took place on the Niagara River on Monday last, which resulted in the death of one man by being carried over the Falls and caused imminent peril to five others, as well as the loss of a small vessel. About eleven o'clock in the morning the steam tug *A. D. Griffin*, of Buffalo, reached that port, having in tow two scows, the *Abby* and the *A. Murray*, of Port Robinson. The Captain of the steamer, not knowing the depth of water, kept too far into the river with not sufficient steam to keep headway on the scows. One of the latter, the *A. Murray*, striking against the "spiles" at the entrance of the harbor, swung around with the current almost into the jaws of the mighty cataract. The Captain and four men who were on board, seeing the helpless position into which the vessel had got, and the great peril with which they were threatened—being within less than five minutes' distance of the great fall—leaped from the vessel and boldly struck for shore. Four of them, the Captain included, succeeded by great exertions in maintaining themselves above the surface; but, sad to relate, the fifth sank amid the leaping and boiling waters and was carried over the cataract. In the meantime a boat manned by two brave men shot out from the mouth of Welland River, to the assistance of the helpless beings in the scow. The oarsmen, Messrs. F. LAUZAN, JR., and GEORGE MORSE, pulled boldly and swiftly out, rescued the men from their perilous position and succeeded in reaching the shore just above the first rapid. One minute more and they would have been carried over the Falls to the great gulf below! Too much praise cannot be given to the men by whose presence of mind and courage four human beings were thus rescued from certain destruction. The scow glided along the stream till it reached a rock almost on the brink of the cataract, where its course was stopped, and where it will probably remain till broken up by the ice in the Spring."—*Toronto Leader, Dec. 16.*

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.—Dr. GORDON WINSLOW, having completed the work of the Sanitary Commission at Gettysburgh, is now at the front with the Army of the Potomac. He enters at once upon the duties of his office as Inspector of the Army for the Sanitary Department. He writes: "I have come safely through, in the midst of rain and deep mud. The army is quiet, except an occasional move of artillery and cavalry. The veteran Fifth New-York Volunteers are in charge of the trains from Alexandria down to the extreme front—a very hard and exposed business. Col. WINSLOW thinks his present force quite as effective, and under better discipline even, than ever the old Fifth was. This is saying a great deal. He was never in better health or spirits."

A CANADIAN DESERTER.—The Toronto *Leader* tells with great gusto the story of a Canadian who enlisted in our army and entered service in the Army of the Potomac. After a few months he became homesick and wrote to his mother, who went at once to Washington, got a pass from Mr. LINCOLN to go to the Army of the Potomac, found her son, managed to get him away from camp, then dressed him in women's clothes, and in that disguise conveyed him home, where he now is.

DEATH OF THE "POUGHKEEPSIE BLACKSMITH."—WILLIAM H. VAN WAGNER, the eloquent temperance advocate, who, for years, was known throughout the United States as the "Poughkeepsie Blacksmith," died at his residence in Poughkeepsie, on Thursday night, after a sickness of some eight months.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, DEC. 20, 1863.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the New-York Times (Daily) is Three Cents, except of the Sunday morning edition, which is Four Cents.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

It is quite likely, after all, that the band of murderers who stole the steamer *Chesapeake* will escape the hangman's rope. The three who were made prisoners when the vessel was captured are now at liberty with the rest of the band. A howling crowd of blue-nosed Secessionists yesterday wrested them from the custody of the British officers at Halifax, to whom our authorities had intrusted them, pending the filling up of the extradition papers. Dispatches from Halifax say that the affair has excited the town beyond measure, and that the Provincial Government will make every effort to recapture the criminals. Mr. Johnson, the Engineer of the *Chesapeake*, whom the pirates impressed in their service, furnishes a statement of the movements of the vessel while she was in their possession. They did not have a comfortable time of it. Their brief career seems to have been about equally divided between hunting up supplies of indispensable coal, and devising means to escape the haunting presence of the inevitable gunboats.

Upon the authority of a dispatch from Harper's Ferry to the Baltimore *American*, we have the important information that on Thursday last Gen. Averill and his cavalry were in Staunton, and tore up the railroad for six miles between that place and Gordonsville. Gen. Sullivan's cavalry are doing good service in the Shenandoah Valley, notwithstanding the coldness of the weather. On Wednesday he sent a squad of thirty rebel prisoners to Charlestown, Va., and more were on the way thither.

Dispatches received at army headquarters from Gen. Grant, as late as Friday night, make no mention of the alleged fight on Monday at Bean Station, between our advanced pursuing forces and Longstreet's rear guard. It is believed, therefore, that, as Gen. Grant is in direct and constant communication with Gen. Foster at Knoxville, if such a battle had occurred, official information concerning it would have been forwarded. At Chattanooga no recent changes have taken place.

A Fortress Monroe dispatch says that the steamer *Spaulding* arrived from Morehead City, N. C., on Friday night, bringing a report that the gunboat *Daylight* had been blown up by the explosion in her magazine of a shell from Fort Fisher, and most of her officers and crew were killed. There is no positive information of this affair.

A correspondent of the Boston *Traveller*, writing from New-Orleans on the 10th inst., says that our forces in Texas hold the coast from the Rio Grande to within one hundred miles of Galveston, and that city would probably be attacked within a short time.

Capt. H. T. Anderson, Fifty-first Indiana regiment, and Lieut. J. T. Skelton, Seventeenth Iowa regiment, escaped from Libby Prison, Richmond, a week ago, and arrived at Baltimore Friday. They came down the Peninsula. They represent that though the supplies furnished by the rebels were scant in quantity and miserable in quality, yet it was the best they had to give. The supplies from the North were very timely, and did a vast deal of good, saving much suffering. The condition of the prisoners on Belle Island was much worse than elsewhere. Fifteen hundred are without shelter of any kind. The rebel officers and guards had generally been kind, though there were some instances of harsh and cruel treatment.

GENERAL NEWS.

Capt. Fiske and his party have arrived at St. Paul from their journey over the plains. His party consisted of but fifty-three men, three of whom deserted on the 26th of July and went to Pembina, where they deliberately concocted the story of the massacres which we received some time since. They report that Bannock City is being depopulated by the rush to the Virginia City mines. At the Virginia City mines the miners averaged $15 per day, and some as high as $50, $55 and even $100. The inhabitants of this gulch number some 4,000 or 5,000, and the average product is from $250,000 to $300,000 per week.

The flag-of-truce boat on Thursday brought to Fortress Monroe a free negro, who was captured at Gettysburgh, and sent to Richmond at the time of Lee's invasion. He was released to show to the North that the exchange of free negroes was not objected to by the Richmond authorities. He had been employed as a wagon driver in Richmond during his whole detention. His fare was sometimes good and sometimes very bad; but being at liberty, he was enabled to forage for himself.

An army officer, direct from Chattanooga, has informed the editor of the Indianapolis *Journal* that Gen. Grant is still suffering from his fall at New-Orleans, has grown thin and stooping, and shows marks of so great a loss of health and strength as to create fears of his recovery, though he still works as indefatigable as ever. When it was announced at Grant's headquarters that Bragg had been removed and Hardee put in command of the rebel army, the general quietly remarked "He is my choice"—an opinion that seems to be very generally entertained in both armies.

A Chattanooga dispatch says the rebel prisoners were pleased with the President's message and accompanying proclamation, and they allege that if it was made public in the rebel armies large numbers of soldiers would desert. Many of these are now restrained by their officers assuring them they would be punished for treason if found within our lines.

A meeting has been held at Portland, Me., to take measures for celebrating the anniversary of the issuing of the President's Emancipation Proclamation on the 1st of January.

Gen. Hurlbut, at Memphis, has indicated certain hours of the day when, and three roads by which cotton may be brought to that market.

Shipping brands of Flour were in fair demand on Saturday, partly on speculation, at a shade firmer prices. Wheat and Oats were less active and less buoyant. Corn was depressed, lower and unsettled. Provisions attracted more attention; hog products were generally dearer. Groceries. Cotton, Fish, Hemp, Metals, Oils, Seeds, and Naval Stores were quiet. A moderate inquiry prevailed for Wool, Hops, Hides, Leather and Tobacco. Whisky was in good request and quoted higher. The freight market was quiet, with 612 vessels of all classes in port.

The National Authority—A Test Vote in Congress.

Well, the House has taken a test vote on the really vital principle of the war. It has long been plain to discerning minds that behind all this talk about habeas corpus, emancipation, State rights, and other questions which mere party men have sought to keep in the foreground, there has been a controlling influence quite distinct from anything that appeared in the controversy. It was something that shaped and colored the opinions of men, and predisposed them in advance to approve or denounce—something that was "the master light of all their seeing." Between the supporters and opponents of the Administration there has been a higher issue, not so palpable as the others, because abstract, and yet that dominated all the others. The leaders of the Opposition have in general tried to keep it from view, and to this mainly they are indebted for the little success they have ever achieved.

This superlative issue is, whether *authority is a necessisy of this Federal Government or not.* Mr. Calhoun, Jeff. Davis, and all the rebel crew have maintained that the Federal Government had no authority at all. They held that a portion of the people, through the State organizations, might nullify it or secede from it, which was equivalent to holding that the Federal Government had no authority. Power, resting on permission, is not authortty. Authority involves coercive right. Mr. Buchanan committed himself to the same doctrine in his last annual message, wherein he denied any Federal right to coerce States, or the people of a State acting through the State Government. Gov. Seymour of Connecticut took the same ground in the gubernatorial canvass of that State last Spring.

But the leaders of the Opposition generally do not believe in, or if they do, they do not dare to take this extreme ground that there is no such thing as Federal authority. They may or may not allow its existence, but if it does exist, they do not consider it at all a necessity. According to them, it can be dispensed with just as convenience or transient expediency may prompt. Up to a certain mark they have no particular objection to it, but beyond that they are disposed to treat it as an intrusion and a nuisance. Of course they don't say so, exactly. This would hardly answer, for the people have still some remnant of the old-fashioned prejudice about the supremacy of law and the inviolable sanctions of Government. But the language and acts of their leaders for the last two years have indicated their disbelief in the necessity of maintaining authority. They have manifested it indirectly, but none the less unmistakably.

The war against the rebellion was undertaken to vindicate and enforce Federal authority. The first Proclamation of President Lincoln—that of the 15th of April, 1861, calling for 75,000 militia—set forth that the object was to "cause the laws of the United States to be duly executed." That is the end, the sole end, and nothing but the end of the war. On that principle the President stands, and ever has stood. His language from the beginning has been that the men in rebellion could have peace by obeying the laws and submitting to the authority of the United States, and in no other way whatever. His opponents have never confronted him squarely on that ground, but they have sought to deprive him of the means of prosecuting the war effectually upon it. They undertook to take from him the right of suspending habeas corpus, though its suspension in case of rebellion is expressly recognized by the Constitution as a necessity. They undertook to break down the National Enrollment Act, which was necessary to supply the armies in the field against the rebellion. They undertook to put the war under an interdict against touching Slavery, when it was not a human possibility to carry on the war with any effect without touching Slavery. They have in this way constantly operated against the methods used by the President to maintain the national authority, and have used every variety of pretext to do it without rousing the people to the fact that they really did not believe in maintaining the national authority. It was high time that this matter should be exactly understood.

Mr. Green Clay Smith, of Kentucky, submitted to the House of Representatives the following resolution :

> "*Resolved*, That as our country and the very existence of the best Government ever instituted by man, is imperiled by the most causeless and wicked rebellion that the world has ever seen, and believing as we do that the only hope of saving the country and preserving this Government is by the power of the sword, we are for the most vigorous prosecution of the war *until the Constitution and laws shall be enforced and obeyed in all parts of the United States, and to that end we oppose any armistice, or intervention, or mediation, or proposition for peace from any quarter, so long as there shall be found a rebel in arms against the Government*; and we ignore all party names, lines and issues, and recognize but two parties in this war, patriots and traitors."

That resolution struck directly at the heart of all this difference between the Administration and its opponents. It was an assertion of the right and the necessity of an unyielding maintenance of authority by the National Government. It was a recognition that this nation lives in law, and not in chance, or individual pleasure ; and that when this vital principle is assailed, it cannot be surrendered, in whole or in part, but must be protected and preserved in its absolute integrity. A court of justice has judicial authority, conferred by law ; but if that authority is used to *negotiate* with criminals, it ceases to be authority, and becomes a mere parleying between equals. Law is maintained not by negotiation, but by judgment. If clemency is to come in at all, it comes after the law has asserted itself, and not before. Just so if clemency is to exteud to the rebels, if concession in any shape is to be given them, it must be done *after* the lawful authority of the United States has vindicated itself. That resolution presented this vital principle distinctly. What was the vote upon it? *Ninety-three* members of the body said yes to it ; *Sixty-four* said no. Every man of these sixty-four is an opponent of the Adminstration of President Lincoln.

This settles the matter. The *animus* which will prompt the future votes of these men against the measures of the Administration is now put beyond all further doubt. They oppose not because the measures are inexpedient as means, but because they are calculated to promote an end which they do not believe in—enforcement of law on one hand, unconditional submission on the other. They occupy a position between loyalty and rebellion—but nearer the latter than the former, for while they may agree with the one that authority exists as an abstraction, they agree with the other in the much more practical thing that there is nothing in it that ought to be exercised. They may accord with the loyal men so far as regards the form, but they actually do accord with rebels so far as relates to the substance—with the one in the theory, the other in the practice.

The division of this resolution supplies a classification long needed. It puts a distinctive mark on our Representatives, that is the only really essential one. The principle it involves will hereafter assume a yet bolder form, and, in all probability, will make the main issue in the great elections of the coming year.

Northern "Cruelties."

Mr. Beecher, in his speech at the Academy of Music, alluded to one matter which is familiar to all who read the English journals ; we mean the reports of the Northern cruelties which have gained such credence in England. Nothing has ever shown the success which the persistent repetition of a slander may gain, as the popular belief of the middle classes of Great Britain in these imaginary stories. The denial of them, and the proving of their falsity over and over again, does not seem to produce the slightest effect. The organs, or the agents who circulate them, of course never spread these replies, and the great unthinking English public remains as firmly convinced of our enormities as ever. No American supposes that the *Saturday Reviewers* or the *Times'* correspondent can ever be governed in the slightest degree by any sense of honor or truthfulness in the case of these infamous slanders. They are paid to decry the Union cause. But when a gentleman like Mr. Buxton, in a letter most honorable to himself, rebuking the horrible cruelty at Kagosima, alludes to the crimes of Gen. Turchin as a historical fact, it shows how little accurate knowledge of cotemporary events even a fair-minded and philosophical looker-on may have. The whole myth of Turchin and the "boarding-school rape" was never heard of here except by the few who read the *Saturday Review*. The acts of plunder and violence in Rome, (Ga.,) which gave a foundation to it, were fully explored by a Court-Martial and justified by the laws of war. A trustworthy correspondent of this journal exposed the story last Summer, and showed that the only act of violence committed was on a negro strumpet, whose character left it doubtful whether she was most "sinned against or sinning." Yet this explanation will doubtless never reach either Mr. Buxton or any other misinformed Englishman.

It is equally so with the well-known case of Gen. McNeil. We have repeatedly explained in this journal that Gen. McNeil was in no manner at that time a National officer ; and, further, that the six soldiers executed had all broken their parole, and, therefore, were liable by the laws of war to death ; and further, they were notorious plunderers and guerrillas, and met a righteous death ; while the fact that the rebels never exacted retaliation for their execution, shows that they themselves acknowledged the justice of the act. Yet all these explanations produce no impression in Great Britain, and we still hear of the "barbarous cruelties of McNeil."

In regard to Gen. Butler, it will, of course, be impossible to change the opinion of the British upper and middle classes. He is the *bête noir* of our revolution. Yet, when the actions of which he is accused are closely examined, they will be found to be offensive rather to good taste than humanity. The famous "woman order" was capable of a *double entendre* to foreign ears, and, of course, was grossly misinterpreted by our enemies. When its intention is understood, it turns out to be just what was needed, and the result was most salutary. The imprisoning a bold woman who laughs and mocks on her balcony at the funeral procession following a foully-murdered officer, may seem severe, yet it was necessary. The other acts of strict police and government which characterized Gen. Butler's administration at New-Orleans, were needful, as events have proved, and though unpleasant, were the necessary concomitants of war and rebellion. There may have been, of course, individual instances of oppression and injustice. Such things are unavoidable in a civil war, but we believe for every one of these there have been a hundred of unreasonable lenity.

Whether, after the tragedy of Kagosima, the bombardment of Charleston with Greek fire, by Gen. Gillmore, will figure so prominently in the English list of "Northern barbarities," we are doubtful. Mr. Beecher, in his remarks, allowed a world too much, in saying that "the bombardment of Charleston was *no worse* than that of Kagosima." We claim that it is a myriad times better. The one is probably justified by the laws of war. The other can never be. The future actions of Gen. Gillmore in this matter—for it must be remembered he has not yet burnt Charleston—are to be determined entirely by questions of military expediency. If he supposes that the burning of Charleston may destroy the rebel armories or ordnance, or their depot of supplies, or their transports, or their communications with their batteries, or if he regards merely the *demoralizing* influence it might have on the harbor batteries, he has a perfect right, (having given fair warning to the non-combatants,) by all the laws of war, to burn the city, and his doing it with "Greek fire" is no more inhuman, than the use of English rifles by the British army in the Crimea, instead of flint-locks.

And this brings us to the great reply to all these scandals ; that is, that never before in the history of the world was a rebellion combated by a regular Government with so little severity, and never was a civil war carried on with so little cruelty by the constituted authorities. The honest critics of our conduct, in Great Britain, have surely forgotten both past and cotemporary history. Go back only a century and compare the executions and confiscations in the English Revolution by both the party of the Parliament and the King. Take the action of the British Government in the petty revolt under James, where a single Judge (Jeffries) boasted that he hung 320 rebels of rank and influence. Number the punishments inflicted by the British authorities in 1715 and 1745. Count the penalties and executions carried out within a few years on the rebels of India ; or, going to French history, attempt to reckon up the long list of murders, confiscations, wholesale and individual executions, banishments and fines perpetrated by both Governments and Revolutionists on their opponents and their countrymen, and then remember that in the great American Rebellion but a single rebel or traitor has been hung or publicly punished by this Government. And if it be said that we have not yet put down the rebellion, and are therefore fearful of punishing, the reply is that, under the passions of revenge and indignation, other Governments, not so strong as ours, have not waited for success, but have stained their scaffolds continually with the noblest blood.

We who best know the character of this Administration and the temper of our people, know that neither could ever be cruel. Our principal danger now and hereafter will be from excessive leniency. And yet it will probably be the next generation alone in England that will acknowledge this.

Ways and Means of the Rebellion.

The most complete exposition of the true condition of the rebellion, in a financial and material respect, is the report of Mr. Memminger, rebel Secretary of the Treasury, a synopsis of which we published Tuesday. The document is by far the plainest and most positive in its assertions of any to which rebel statesmanship has yet given birth. Mr. Memminger deserves credit for his boldness. He doesn't mince his words ; he knows just how near the verge of ruin the Confederacy stands, and he tells the ill-starred rebels, in plain phrase, that there is but one possible hope of escape, and if that fails they *must succumb*. No doubt Mr. Memminger will be berated by the "last ditch" gentry for his frankness and his exposure of the weakness of the rebellion. But he has the sense not to attempt to disguise the fact that the rotten hulk is sinking, and says, virtually, that they must make one more attempt to buoy themselves up with paper and rags, and if that fails, they must surrender. He presents a plan, on which he builds high hopes, and then notifies the rebel Congress that there is *no time* for discussion ; the necessities of the case, and the perils of the situation, are so great, that the plan must be adopted and put in operation forthwith. Every day of delay, he says, is making the matter worse ; and so if Congress stops to inquire or haggle about it, they will all be swamped in the abyss of financial ruin.

But what is this wondrous plan? A return to a specie foundation, he says. He proposes a loan of a thousand millions, which is to fund or wipe out all the Treasury notes now in circulation, except two hundred millions. This loan to bear six per cent. interest *payable in coin*, and the money to pay the interest to be collected by levying a tax of one hundred and twenty millions on property of every species in rebeldom. Half of this tax, or sixty millions, shall be payable in specie, and the other half in Treasury notes. But as Mr. Memminger very well knows that there isn't a single million of hard coin in the Confederacy which his Government can get hold of, he proposes that the *coupons of the loan* shall be received for the half of the tax payable in specie. He has ciphered it out very neatly. It will take all the coupons of the loan to pay this half of the tax, and therefore, says he, all the bonds must be taken! His plan for funding the Treasury notes in the loan is compulsory. He recommends that the whole five hundred millions which it is proposed to retire, shall be funded, whether or no, within ninety days, save in States west of the Mississippi, where six months are allowed. If not exchanged voluntarily for the loan within that time, then the notes, in spite of the guarantee on their face that they are receivable for public dues, shall cease to be currency, and shall only be held by the Confederacy as an evidence of public debt, payable according to their tenor. Their tenor, as is well known, is "six months" or "two years after the ratification of a treaty of peace," &c.

This is the plan. What are the conditions of its success? Firstly, the Confederacy has the twofold task before it of getting out of the way the present inflated currency, and at the same time of providing for future wants. This, it is hoped, the thousand million loan will do. The loan, then, must be all taken ; it must be all taken in *ninety days*. Does any one believe a country like the South, with its distrust of paper money daily growing greater, can absorb such an immense loan in such a short time? The five-twenty loan of the National Government is one of the most successful popular loans ever known in finance ; and yet, with all our enormous capital, we think it a great success to absorb four hundred millions in six months. No. Even at the risk of the currency becoming worthless on their hands, which is the consequence, the people of the South cannot absorb such a loan in such a time, even if in any time at all. But what inducement is there, aside from compulsion, for people to take this loan? Mr. Memminger says, there are the coupons, which shall be held equivalent to specie, and he will receive them *as specie* for taxes. So Mr. Memminger takes money from one pocket and puts it in the other, and with the aid of his imagination constantly handles fifty or sixty millions of hard coin without ever feeling or seeing it. Happy expedient. But the incredulous Southern public won't be very apt to see it in that light.

There is no way for the people of the South to get out of the bottomless quagmire of paper currency in which they are floundering save by sacrificing every dollar of it in a return to the Union. This new plan will not help them. It is only a new form of paper money. It is a paper principal, and paper interest, and paper taxes, and the delusion which Mr. Memminger calls upon the people to voluntarily consent to, that *paper* may be *specie*, only illustrates to what dire extremities the finances of the rebellion are reduced. The direct tax must also prove almost an entire failure. The Secretary admits that in six or seven of the States it cannot be collected. And as our armies advance, the area of the tax-gatherer grows less and less. These are the best means by which the Confederacy can hope to survive another six months ; and the necessity for their adoption is so great that no time can be spent in considering them. This, or ruin, says Memminger. It will be but a few months before he may say "this, *and* ruin," for if any new evidence were needed of the certain fate of the Confederacy, this report gives all that can be desired. The finances of the rebellion gone, and there is no hope left, even though their present armies remain intact. While the substantial victory will come through our arms in the field, the final collapse will be rendered more complete and more certain by the utter failure, now rendered sure, of the "ways and means" of the rebellion.

The Chinese Civil War.

The talents and daring of Burgevine have not been able to turn the scale in favor of the insurgents. The *condottieri*, who support the Imperialist cause, are too numerous and too enterprising to be checked by the genius and strategy of one man, and, despite his presence, the tide of fortune still runs against the Taepings, who have recently suffered several reverses. The important city of Fo-Yang has been captured after a siege of nearly four months. During all this period the Governor of Chekiang vainly endeavored to reduce it with his mandarin troops ; but at length becoming sensible of his inability to make any impression on the place with the native forces, he condescended to solicit assistance from Gen. D'Aigabelle, the commander of the Franco-Chinese legion. The Frenchman promptly responded, crossed the Tsien-Tang with 850 infantry and some artillery, effected a breach in the walls in two days, and, after five hours' hard fighting, carried Fo-Yang by storm, which, of course, passed into the hands of the Imperialists.

Meantime, the Mandarin Ching, who is a man of remarkable ability, is pressing the siege of Soochow closely, and has received from Maj. Gordon 1,000 chosen troops, to enable him to compel the city to surrender. The garrison are, however, making a stout defence, and have repeatedly attempted to force the besiegers' lines, though without success. Gordon himself, with another division of Anglo-Chinese, consisting of 800 infantry and 200 artillery, accompanied by his two gunboats, the *Hyson* and *Firefly*, proceeded to assail Patachow, a strongly fortified town to the southeast of Soochow, on the Grand Canal. Here the rebels offered only a feeble resistance, and the place was taken with little loss. The Taepings are, in fact, becoming disheartened in consequence of the series of disasters which they have experienced, and are beginning to regard their cause as hopeless. Soochow, Hangchow and Nankin are the only important cities that now remain to them ; and of these the fall of Soochow is hourly expected, while all the European leaders are about to concentrate their forces for the siege of Hangchow, whose fate may likewise be looked on as sealed.

Nor is it merely with the Anglo and Franco-Chinese that the insurgents will have, in future, to contend. The British have recently evinced a disposition to openly participate in the quarrel. Two hundred Beloochees, under Capt. Hogg, of Her Majesty's Army, are now quartered in Quinran, and Capt. Murray of the Royal artillery, with two hundred of the Sixty-seventh, two hundred Madras Native infantry, and one hundred of his own regiment, has been ordered to Tai-Tsan, for the double purpose of giving *moral* support to Gordon and his colleagues, during their advance, or *material* aid, should they be compelled to retire. The garrisoning of these cities with British troops seems very much as if England were already become a party to this Chinese war, but should Murray issue from Tai-Tsan, and join in the fray under pretence of supporting the guerrilla chiefs, there will be no longer room for doubt about the matter. The views which the Anglo-Chinese authorities at present put forward in relation to the Taeping rebellion are indeed evidence of hostile intent.

Some years ago when this Chinese insurrection was rather more in favor with British politicians than it has been of late days, they steadfastly maintained that it was an uprising of the aboriginal population against the oppression of their Manchou conquerors. Whereas the assertion, now advanced by these consistent and well-informed individuals is, that said insurrection is hateful to the people, who avail themselves of every opportunity to wreak their vengeance on its adherents. In proof of the truth of this assertion, we are told that after the defeat of the rebels near Fungwha, by Ward, the populace rose *en masse*, and slaughtered over 1,500 of the fugitives, while the same populace evinced their friendly feelings toward the Imperialists and their European allies, by furnishing the victors with boiled rice, fowl, and pork. These are facts, which, of course, we are not at liberty to question. But still they are not conclusive evidence of the real feelings of the Chinese. For had the Taepings been victorious on the occasion referred to, and the allies of the Imperialists vanquished, it is highly probable that the treatment of both would have been diametrically opposite—highly probable that the rebels would have been feasted, and their enemies slain. Our opinion, indeed, is that the beligerents at both sides are alike odious to the peaceable inhabitants. Their interminable strife has made the country a desert. Wherever the war rages the land is uncultivated, the fields are waste, the villages abandoned, the bridges broken down, the canals choked with weeds and rushes, the people a prey to indolence, outrage and famine. If the peasants ever had any predilection one way or the other, the injuries which they have invariably experienced from both parties, must have long since forced them to regard both Taepings and Imperialists as common foes, who deemed themselves privileged in turn to plunder and oppress the defenceless. Under these circumstances even the *effective* intervention of France or England in behalf of the Chinese Emperor, however inconsistent with their respective professions, and however liable to abuse, might not be altogether disagreeable to the harassed and harried people. But the employment of small bodies of troops and guerrilla bands, in aid of the Imperialists, will only tend to render the last state of that great country worse than the first. Only by pouring a strong military force into it, can either of the European Powers succeed in accomplishing the pacification of the Empire—which result, accomplished in this way, would almost certainly be followed by the permanent subjugation of the Chinese Empire to European power.

Reconstruction—Positions of Mr. Chase and Dr. Breckinridge.

MR. CHASE'S STATEMENT AT MOZART HALL—DR. BRECKINRIDGE'S STATEMENT AT DANVILLE—CONCLUSIONS FROM THESE STATEMENTS—UNITY AND NATIONALITY.

The Beeches, Wednesday, Dec. 2, 1863.

Two men have recently spoken on the vital subject of reconstruction, who have a right to be heard, and who speak with authority, because they speak from the heart of the people. These are Mr. Chase, in Mozart Hall, Cincinnati, and Dr. Breckinridge, in his Thanksgiving sermon at Danville, Ky. I was heartily glad to hear them ; and not the less so because they differ as to the *mode* in which Slavery should be treated. Both agree in the two great principles of opposition to Slavery and support of nationality. But Mr. Chase, coming from Ohio, a State which (as the eldest child of the great Northwestern Ordinance) abhors Slavery and all the compromises by which it is sustained, would handle it with much less deference and respect for its proprieties, than would Dr. Breckinridge, born and bred in a Border State, which was the child of compromise. But Dr. Breckinridge would destroy Slavery, compromises and all, to save the nation ; and that is a grand platform upon which we can all stand, and upon which we can all join in the good old chorus :

"Columbia ! Columbia ! to glory arise !
Queen of the world, and child of the skies !"

But let us see what the real statesmen of the country have to say upon reconstruction and nationality.

Mr. Chase, in his speech at Mozart Hall, Cincinnati, says :

> Why, gentlemen, the way out of this difficulty is as straight and clear as the street to the river. All that is needed is to recognize the plain, indisputable principle, that in the regards of the National Government, *the loyal citizens of a State constitute the State.* This principle has received the sanction of the Executive and Legislative departments of the National Government in its application to Virginia, and will doubtless be applied to every other State, the government of which has joined in the rebellion. Who are the loyal citizens in those States included in the Proclamation? They, certainly, and no other, who desire the suppression of the rebellion, and consent to the means which the Government has found necessary for its suppression. Now, of these loyal citizens there is hardly one in a hundred who desires the reestablishment of Slavery.

This is the position I have always held, and I think stated in the Times last July. Who make a State? The *people* make a State. It is not its Constitution, its Governor, or its Legislature, or its laws which make a State. It is the *people* who make a State. It is the people of Tennessee who joined the Union ; the people who rebelled, and the people who live there, are now the State ; not its Constitution, its Legislature, or the statutes by which it entered the Union. The people are the life and being of a State. Well, then, if Tennessee ever gets into the Union, or is construed to be in the Union, it is the people who are and will be in the Union ; not an abstract State, which cannot exist independently of the people, and is (in the way many people talk of it) a mere abstraction. Well, then, when the majority of the people, as in Tennessee, have gone into rebellion, *who* are the people? Only the *loyal people*, for the plain reason that *all others have forfeited all political rights* of every kind. There is not a man who acceded to the rebellion who may not *legally* be tried and hung for treason ; and you know it is a principle of the law that *a criminal has no political rights.* John Bell is one of the most eminent citizens of Tennessee, and he has not joined the army ; but he is in rebellion, and has no more political rights this day in Tennessee than has his slave "Pompey." When Tennessee is to act as a political body, she must act *by the voice of her loyal people* ; and no others. Well, *who* are these loyal people? It is not difficult to find them at all. There are thousands of them in our army ; thousands, sad outcasts from their native home,—aye, even hunted by bloodhounds, refugees, in caves, and on mountains! There are forty thousand Tennessee voters, this day, loyal and true men. *They* constitute the State, and they alone will be allowed to reconstruct it. Do you think it will do for us to permit such fooling as there was at Memphis last Spring, when thousands of Secessionists voted? No! The reconstruction of Tennessee must be done by honest and loyal men ; and do you think that those men object to Lincoln's proclamation? Do you think those men are going to vote Slavery back into life? Never, while the Mississippi runs to the ocean.

But some men talk largely of the Constitution, as if that interposed some barrier to right, justice and freedom. (If it did, it is time it was done away with.) These men have got a notion into their heads that the Constitution is above the people. Instead of that, it is not even a Government, but only the *mode* in which a Government is administered. To such people I commend Dr. **Breckinridge**, who, in his sermon at Danville, says:

> "That the people of the nation made the Constitution, and not the Constitution the nation; that, although the Constitution and all the acts of Congress and all the treaties with other nations made under it, were burned up, utterly blotted out, we should be a nation still; that the *life of the nation* for which we were contending was of more value than all the Constitutions ever written; that, although he valued the Constitution as highly as any one, he was for *putting down the rebellion at all hazards*, and by all needful means; and when he had done that, and had *saved the nation*, without which the Constitution would be worthless, we could then set all matters right about any violations of the Constitution which had taken place."

I thank Dr. **Breckinridge** for that utterance. It is the language of a great thinker and a great patriot. It is gold from a mountain of dross. It is worth all that your windy orators ever uttered. The Constitution was made for the people, not the people for the Constitution. *Institutions were made for men, not men for institutions.* What follows? When the Constitution is made an instrument of rebellion and a cover for crime, iniquity and oppression, it is time to modify the Constitution. It is to be administered for man, and not his destruction. When the rebel States have given us this opportunity *by forfeiting the rights of all in rebellion*, then we have this power without violating or excising a single letter of the Constitution. It is a Providential opportunity, and to what an accountability shall we be held if we do not seize it?

Thus, if we put the two utterances of Mr. **Chase** and Dr. **Breckinridge** together, we have the just, patriotic, constitutional ground on which reconstruction is to be made. It is as plain and simple, as **Chase** said, as the road to the river. The rebel States, by going to war and compelling us to conquer them, have done all that was necessary for us to get rid of Slavery and establish nationality. They have: *First—Forfeited all the political rights* of those in rebellion by the terms of the Constitution; and *secondly*—They have compelled us to take *military possession* of the rebel States and garrison them. This military possession is not limited in the Constitution by either time or place. Necessity is its only law. Hence we can constitutionally maintain possession till we have *put the really loyal people in power.* That is all. In a very short time Slavery will be abolished—the Union people reconstitute their Governments—the Union be reëstablished, and nationality be placed upon a durable basis. Is there any objection to this? It can only come from those who are at heart *for* Slavery, and think the negroes will be in a better condition in a state of Slavery. There are many such people, beyond a doubt. But they have mistaken their day and generation. Institutions are no longer stereotyped—much less the institution of Slavery. Political constitutions must conform to social facts, and it is no more absurd to expect a man to wear the bib and tucker of a child than to expect a great Empire to maintain unchanged the details of laws and Constitutions with which it commenced its growth in petty States and communities.

A Veteran Observer.

The Treatment of Rebel Prisoners at Riker's Island.

New-Rochelle, Friday, Dec. 18, 1863.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In an editorial of the *Times* for Dec. 17, 1863, I find the assurance is given by the rebel War Department, that hereafter our prisoners in their hands will be rationed precisely as they ration their soldiers in the field. **Jeff. Davis**, in his late message, speaks of the odious treatment of rebel officers and soldiers now captive in our hands.

I am not in the habit of writing for the newspapers, but feel constrained to state some facts in relation to the treatment of officers and soldiers taken prisoners at Gettysburgh and sent to David's Island as prisoners of war.

When these rebel prisoners arrived here, their filthy rags, not worthy the name of garments, were committed to the flames with the innumerable pediculi which they contained, and the prisoners were washed and thoroughly cleansed. They were then clothed in clean garments, many, if not most of which had been made or provided by the benevolent, loyal ladies for the sick and wounded loyal soldiers, who had, up to that time, occupied this fine hospital, and who were then removed to Fort Schuyler, to give place to these prisoners.

During their stay on this island these rebel officers and soldiers were faithfully and skillfully attended, and treated by competent surgeons and nurses. The Government supplied them daily with good bread, fresh meat, tea, coffee, sugar, milk and butter, and sometimes eggs for invalids; and the benevolent citizens of the North, both loyal and disloyal, supplied them liberally with chickens, pigeons, beef tea, oysters, eggs, blanc mange, jellies, wines, apples, lemons, oranges, chewing and smoking tobacco, pipes, &c. They were also supplied with newspapers, letter-paper, envelopes and postage-stamps, and, besides all this *odious treatment*, Union ladies wrote to the friends of the sick and wounded soldiers who were not able to write, and treated these rebels as they would have wished their own near kinsmen to be treated in like circumstances.

Doubtless many of these prisoners would have died for want of proper nutriment if they had been confined to such rations as are furnished and served out to soldiers in the field.

It is very desirable that our soldiers, now prisoners at the South, should have such supplies as their friends at the North are disposed to send them, and it is a hard case if the Confederate Government will not allow our soldiers to receive them, since they are not able to supply such articles themselves.

You are at liberty to publish all or any part of the foregoing statement if you think proper. I believe it is a true statement, and it may serve to show how rebel prisoners have been treated, and to disabuse the minds of those who believe their treatment deserved to be called odious.

D. MOULTON, M. D.

Volunteers for the Army.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Which county is to be credited for volunteers? Are we to have credit for negro volunteers who have joined regiments raised in other States?

These are grave questions. Large numbers of men are going from the interior counties to New-York and Buffalo, and volunteering there as soldiers, by reason of the extra bounties paid by those cities for recruits. Which county is to be credited for such volunteers, the one in which they reside or in which they enlist? If no bounty were paid, no one would contend that any county would not have credit for every man residing in it at the time of his enlistment. Does the fact that the volunteer is paid a bounty by the locality where he enlists deprive the county in which he resides of credit for him on its quota for a draft? It seems to me it does not. I think he can only be credited to the county in which he resides at the time he enlists.

If this be not so, interior agricultural counties, where large bounties cannot be paid, must suffer for the benefit of large cities and commercial localities. This would be unjust as well as illegal.

If cities and counties pay bounties to their own citizens and residents, nobody outside of them can complain. But if they induce the citizens and residents of other counties and other localities to come to them and volunteer, then there is cause for complaint, unless the places where such volunteers reside are to have credit for them when drafts are made. They cannot be credited to two places, that is, where they enlist and also where they reside.

If these views are correct, the authorities in New-York City and Buffalo should beware how they procure residents of other counties and localities to volunteer in their cities.

The attention of the Governor and Adjutant-General is called to this matter.

The Supervisors and Town Clerks of the several towns in the State are requested to obtain the names of all residents of their towns who enlist in other counties, noting the regiment and company in which they enlist, and send the same to the clerks of the counties, so they may forward them to the Governor or Adjutant-General.

Many residents of agricultural counties last year and the previous years went to New-York City, and enlisted as volunteers for the war, for whom that City has been unjustly credited. But further injustice to the rural counties can now be prevented, if the Governor or Adjutant-General will attend to the matter, and the Supervisors and Town Clerks will act as above suggested.

The last Legislature prohibited towns and counties from paying bounties for volunteers, so they should be uniform throughout the State. They supposed the bounties offered by the Government were large enough, and foresaw that much difficulty might arise by separate localities paying different bounties. Difficulties in counties would occur if one town should be permitted to pay a larger bounty than others, and thus procure volunteers from less wealthy or less liberal towns.

The only way to avoid trouble respecting these matters is for the Governor's Adjutant General to take action, and make an order that no county or locality will be credited for volunteers except the one in which they reside at the time they enlist, and where they have resided from the time the last call for volunteers was issued.

Many negroes have gone from every part of the State, and joined regiments of colored soldiers formed in other States, because our Governor would not permit negro regiments to be organized in this State. If those negroes had remained in the State they would have been liable to be drafted. Why should not the counties from which negro volunteers have gone be credited therefor? Justice to such counties requires they should be thus credited. The Government at Washington should see to this, even though our Governor is to blame for not having such negroes enlisted in our own State.

Dec. 12, 1863. INTERIOR.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Wounded in the Late Engagements—The Russian Officers in the Hospitals—State of Affairs in the Army.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Washington-street U. S. General Hospital,
Alexandria, Va., Saturday, Dec. 12, 1863.

Nearly all the wounded in the late battle are in hospitals in Alexandria, and yesterday the surgeons of the Russian fleet visited these hospitals by invitation of Dr. **Bentley**, who has charge of them. They appeared to take great interest in the general and generous principle upon which these hospitals are conducted; and looking upon the many serious wounds which were shown them, expressed themselves highly pleased with the skillful manner in which the operations and amputations were performed in the field, most of which were done by Dr. **Lyster**, Surgeon-in-Chief of the Third brigade, First division, Third corps, who was, during the battle and in the field hospital, chief operator.

There is one broad difference between our treatment of the wounded and that of the Russians, which, these surgeons said, was in the diet; while we allowed the wounded man to eat all and whatever he desired, they placed him upon less than half rations. The number of wounded in the hospitals of Alexandria from the late battle is four hundred and seventy-four from the Third corps, and nearly four hundred from the Second and Sixth corps. Our loss in this battle, in killed and wounded, is said to have been twelve hundred.

We think this number exceeds somewhat our actual loss. A large proportion of the wounds were very slight, and such as will require but a few days to heal. We believe we are entirely within bounds, when we say that not more than two hundred and fifty will be disabled beyond thirty days.

This is exceedingly gratifying when we know that the battle in which all these were wounded, was brought on prematurely, and not in accordance with orders, in fact without orders, and that the same might have been avoided had a corps General exercised that diligence and thoughtfulness which he was in duty bound to do when the lives of so many depend upon the wisdom and sagacity of one man. It is now almost needless to bring on a general engagement between the two contending armies of Virginia; it only results in a fearful loss of life without injuring or advancing either side, for we cannot take Richmond the way we are now endeavoring to take it; neither can the rebels take Washington; and after each heavy engagement each army is about equal in strength, and equally firm in their positions, ready to take the offensive or aggressive. The late movement of the Army of the Potomac was well conceived, but badly executed, owing, undoubtedly, to mistakes of Gens. **French** and **Prince**. Officers from the front to-day, state that the army is making itself comfortable Winter quarters, and that all is quiet, that the pickets are on the most friendly terms, exchanging papers. Gen. **Meade** is still in command.

Reënlisting in the veteran corps is now being agitated among all those regiments whose term of service expires during the coming Spring and Summer.

The Adjutant-General of the State of Michigan is visiting the three-years' regiments of that State, presenting the favorable terms offered by the General Government to veterans, and urging reënlistments.

Col. R. **de Trobriand**, who commanded **Berry's** old brigade (the Third) since the army broke camp near Falmouth, was mustered out of the service a few days since, on account of being a supernumerary officer, his regiment, the Fifty-fifth New-York, having been consolidated with the Fortieth New-York. Col. R. **de Trobriand** was a gallant officer, and a descendant of a long line of military ancestors. Col. T. W. **Egan**, of the Fortieth New-York, is now in command of the brigade, and was during the late battle, than whom there is not a braver man in the Army of the Potomac. All bear witness of the efficient manner in which he commanded his brigade in the late battle.

A dull routine is now before the Army of the Potomac for the coming three months.

Congress being in session, Major-Generals and Brigadier-Generals are anxious about their confirmation, and senior Colonels are urging and expecting promotion.

G. W. W.

Ambulance Corps—Its Organization and Working in the Army of the Potomac.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The interest which professional men and others have lately shown in an ambulance system for the Union armies, renders it worth while to present to those who may have any share in devising a new scheme the system now existing in the Army of the Potomac. It is no design of the writer to present this without any defects—or to discourage the zealous and laudable efforts of the men who are desirous to mitigate the sufferings of the sick and wounded soldiers. The object is merely to show them what exists—in order to enable them to remedy its defects, if they observe any—to devise one, upon it as a model—or to organize a scheme entirely new and better.

I.—ORGANIZATION.

The organization of the ambulance corps of this army, as given in General Order No. 85, Headquarters Army of the Potomac, is as follows: First, the corps is the unit, and the supreme control of the ambulances, as regards their use, is confided to the Medical Director of the army corps.

The ambulances are in the proportion of three to a regiment. Three men are assigned to an ambulance—one driver and two stretcher bearers. This gives nine men to a regiment, who are commanded by a non-commissioned officer, mounted. The above constitutes the regimental ambulance corps, which consolidated by brigades, are commanded by a 2d Lieutenant. The brigades are consolidated into divisions commanded by a 1st Lieutenant, who consequently has under his command two 2d Lieutenants, fifteen Sergeants and one hundred and thirty-five men. The three divisions consolidated make the corps commanded by a Captain, under the immediate command of the Medical Director. Add to the above one light medicine wagon, (Autenrieth's) and one four-horse supply wagon for each brigade, and you have the full ambulance armament independent of the regimental hospital wagons.

II.—AMBULANCE CAMP AND DISCIPLINE.

The ambulances encamp or park by divisions, and where there are efficient officers, the camp is formed equal to an artillery camp as to the order and discipline of the men, the grooming of the horses, and in all the appliances necessary to keep animals and wagons always effective. Minute inspections by the proper officers are made weekly, negligence, slovenliness or unsoldierly conduct, are punished with the same rigor as in any other arm of the service. The drilling practice of the men are, of course, conducted with a view to their efficiency in their own department.

III.—MARCHING IN ACTIVE CAMPAIGNS.

When a movement is ordered, the sick are taken up by the train of their respective divisions, the regimental hospital wagons are ordered to join the trains, and thus the whole of the hospital appliances of each division in one compact column, follows close upon its own division, under the command of the Ambulance Officer. Two medical officers, with steward and nurses, are detailed to accompany the train and to take charge of the sick in it. Upon halting, hospital tents to the number sufficient to accommodate the sick, are pitched, a hospital is rapidly established, all the aid necessary being rendered by the ambulance corps. The train and hospital are close to the camp of the division. This plan is continued day after day in a protracted march.

IV.—IN BATTLE.

The train, as above stated, follows close upon its division. When a battle is expected, and the division deploys into line, the train halts in the rear. Now comes the most difficult and trying time of handling an ambulance corps effectively. Those who are interested in devising a system of ambulances must not forget in their theories without experience, this critical time, must bear in mind that without competent and tried officers, without men held under the strictest military rule, their finest scheme will prove a failure, at the time when the services of the ambulance corps are most demanded. The plan of handling the ambulance corps in an action I can present to them from experience in all the battles fought since the present ambulance system was adopted.

In the first place, the stretcher-bearers march with the regiments to which they belong into the action. The Medical Director, with the Captain of the ambulance corps, are with the General commanding the corps at the front. As soon as the positions into which the divisions in battle will be thrown are ascertained, the Medical Director communicates with the Surgeon-in-Chief of Division, designating the places where the division hospitals are to be located. These hospitals are composed of the hospital tents in the division, together with a house or barn, if available. The ambulances are drawn up between hospitals and the division in front, awaiting orders. One officer of the ambulance train is with the Division Commander, one non-commissioned officer with each brigade. The Medical Officers who accompany the regiments into action take position by brigades, in some sheltered location contiguous to their respective brigades. This position is known to the Sergeant watching the brigade, who directs the wounded with stretcher-bearers thither. The ambulances are ordered up to the same place, to take the wounded to the division hospitals in the rear.

The officer at division headquarters, as soon as the action begins, orders up the ambulances and designates the point to which they are to go. He learns from the Medical Director or corps officer the various positions and shifting of the troops, and acts accordingly. In this manner the operations of the ambulance corps are conducted throughout the action and subsequent to it, until all the wounded are removed from the field to the division hospitals in the rear, where they receive professional and all other treatment necessary. I abstain from any description of the division hospitals in the field, my object being to exhibit the ambulance system as it is, and as it has worked in this army. From more than a year's experience in the hard-fought engagements of this army, I can affirm that I have not known wounded to lie on the battle-field two hours after their injuries were received. I must, of course, except the battles of last May, on the south side of the Rappahannock, where the field remained in possession of the enemy; but even there, in one engagement attended with success, I have seen over one thousand wounded within the hospitals of one corps two hours after the battle was over.

I beg to assure men now interested in devising an ambulance system, that any scheme of theirs which will place men in an ambulance corps, not subservient to the strictest military rule, not bound to march as soldiers under fire, with their regiments, will prove a failure. Remove once from officers and men of this corps the conviction that they are soldiers, bound to share the dangers of their comrades in a fight, and the whole scheme—no matter how perfect in form and organization—will prove a disastrous failure, at the very critical time of battle. Civilian nurses were once sent to the army and proved a nuisance; an ambulance corps with any of the civilian privileges and rights about it, will prove a still greater.

ARMY SURGEON.

Dedication of a Jewish Synagogue at Elmira, N. Y.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Elmira, Monday, Dec. 14, 1863.

This little town has been the scene of a somewhat unusual event in this section of the State—the dedication of a place of worship according to the peculiar ceremonials of the Hebrews.

The Israelites here are not very numerous, but they form a valuable portion of the community, being industrious, hard-working, peaceful citizens. They preserve the peculiarity of the Jewish race, forming a community within themselves, but they do not manifest this clannish feeling in any objectionable way. Their Synagogue is open at seasons when other places of worship are closed; they have benevolent and educational institutions of their own, but they support the local schools and charities too.

Their minister, Rev. Mr. **Levy Rosenblatt**, is an estimable man, but he does not lecture in the English language. Accordingly, for the special services of the consecration, the congregation invited Rev. S. M. **Isaacs**, of New-York, to come on to Elmira and officiate. This invitation was accepted with alacrity by the reverend gentleman, and the citizens of this place have thus enjoyed an opportunity of forming an acquaintance of a Jewish minister who is universally respected for his kindly and amiable qualities of heart, no less than for his ability as a clergyman and his integrity as a man. He is singularly modest and unassuming—from his personal appearance, you would not infer that he was one of the "straight-laced"—and such an inference would do him injustice. Mr. **Isaacs** has consecrated more synagogues than any other minister in the States—he has, indeed, enjoyed nearly a quarter of a century of clerical life—having been connected with his present congregation (that worshiping in Wooster-street, New-York) over twenty years. He leads a pretty active life. Beside the engrossing duties of a minister, in which, unlike his colleagues, he is unaided, he maintains a school, is connected with the publication of the Jewish paper, and is constantly engaged in schemes and associations for the benefit of his people.

The reverend gentleman arrived here on Thursday evening, was received at the depot by the Committee of the congregation, and escorted to the residence of Mr. **Gladki**, late President, whose guest he remained during his stay. On Friday afternoon the dedicatory exercises were to take place.

Long before the hour fixed for the opening ceremonies, the synagogue was filled to its utmost capacity. It is a neat, unpretending edifice, erected with studied plainness, and capable of accommodating 150 persons. The services were of a deeply interesting character, opening with the chanting of the anthem "How Beautiful are Thy Tents!" Seven circuits were performed by the procession embracing the Elders of the congregation and officiating priests, during which appropriate psalms were chanted. After the scrolls of the law had been deposited in the ark, the prayer for the Government was said, illustrating that while rejoicing in the dedication of another shrine to the Supreme Being, whom Jew and Gentile alike revere, the Hebrews resident here do not fail to acknowledge their attachment to the land of their birth or adoption, and to express their aspirations for the prosperity of the Union and the exaltation of the National Government.

The dedication sermon was then preached by Rev. Mr. **Isaacs**, the text being from Ezekiel, chapter xi., 16th verse.

> "Thus saith the Lord God: although I have cast them far off among the nations, and although I have scattered them among the countries, yet I will be to them as a minor sanctuary in the countries where they shall come."

He began with expressing his gratification at being present on this occasion, assisting in the dedication of another house of God, and then proceeded to unfold the purpose of the synagogue; how, in the absence of a national temple, it served as a minor sanctuary, where the Almighty was to be approached in humility and sincerity. He spoke of the true purposes of a place of worship, and the insufficiency of simply dedicating it to its sacred object; that its lesson should never be lost on unwilling, indifferent or impious congregants. Then, directing attention specifically to the nature of the synagogue, he solemnly dedicated this edifice to its awe-inspiring purpose, and closed with an earnest prayer for the prosperity of the congregation, and the restoration of tranquillity and prosperity to a united American people.

After the sermon, the One Hundredth Psalm was sung, and a stirring Hebrew hymn, concluding with the usual Friday evening service.

In response to the wishes of many who were unable to hear him at the synagogue, Mr. **Isaacs** consented to speak again on Sunday at Ely Hall. A large and intelligent audience assembled at 2 o'clock, and listened spell-bound to an address of an hour's length, in which the eloquent speaker expatiated upon the grand principle common to all creeds "Love thy neighbor as thyself." He spoke of the literal and applied signification of the scriptural command, and showed that Israel was ever animated by its sublime lesson. He took a cursory glance at the history of the Jewish people, speaking of the bitter persecutions they had suffered for ages, in direct antagonism to the spirit of religion and civilization, and the brilliant contrast afforded in this country, where true religious liberty reigned, and where the right of all intelligent men to equality and fraternity, and not simply toleration, was readily and cheerfully accorded. He spoke further, of the reciprocal duties of Christian and Israelite, and the harmony and good feeling that did prevail and should be maintained, deprecated the idea of a prejudice arising from ignorance and misinformation, and rejoiced that a better mutual acquaintance was developing the beautiful lesson of Holy Writ, a better understanding and appreciation of that which is good in all men, and a universal recognition of the duty of extending to all mankind generous consideration, good will and "neighborly love."

I cannot do justice to the lecture by any meagre report, but the impression that it conveyed was what the reverend gentleman intended, and a most satisfactory one to the citizens of Elmira. I might add that the synagogue has been erected by a subscription in which the non-Israelites freely coöperated, as warmly acknowledged in the dedication sermon. May the era of good feeling continue, and not be disturbed by any future unpleasantness.

A Floating Steam Fire-Engine.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In common with many others who assisted in suppressing the late destructive conflagration at the foot of Perry-street, I am surprised, as well as grieved, to observe that none of the newspaper reporters have thought fit to mention the efficient service rendered upon that occasion by a machine at once novel and ingenious. During that terrible conflagration the heat from the burning mass of hay, as well as the embers engendered by the blazing material, were carried by the wind in a southerly direction with such virulent intensity as utterly to paralyze the efforts of the firemen stationed on the river side, driven to change position repeatedly as the flames advanced from boat to boat. About 2 o'clock, when the conflagration raged with unusual vehemence, a steam-tug arrived in the stream, and, after taking up a position to the southward of the fire, commenced throwing four streams upon the blazing material, and by discharging some three thousand gallons of water per minute, very speedily checked a further advance of the devouring element in that direction. The steam pumps of the tug, by working steadily, rapidly and with astonishing vigor, within a brief space of time demonstrated the value of this novel arrangement, for the deluge of water poured from their nozzles effected a complete, although gradual mastery over flames heretofore defying the best directed endeavors of our indefatigable Fire Department.

Attracted by curiosity, I, with others, visited the *Louis*, and through the courtesy of Capt. **Cronby**, inspected this floating fire-engine, which appears to be a private enterprise, intended practically to demonstrate the necessity for such a harbor arrangement and its immense value in preventing catastrophes among shipping like unto that chronicled during the past week.

The steam tugboat *Louis*, constructed as an experiment, is fitted with a steam pump capable of discharging 3,000 gallons of water per minute, from sunken vessels. The same apparatus, in the event of fire, either on shipboard or upon piers, can be made to throw six streams of water through one and a quarter inch nozzles, with a force and power surpassing those as yet exhibited by our largest and heaviest steam fire engines. Those who witnessed the matchless performance of the *Louis* at the late fire were both astounded and pleased with the novelty, utility and availability of the idea, and it only remains for the Insurance Companies or the Municipal authorities to secure the invention as a desirable adjunct to our existing Fire Department. It cannot be presumed that underwriters will remain so blind to their interests, or marine insurance stockholders so reckless as to consequences as to neglect the employment of this potent auxiliary against the risks of total and partial losses on shipboard while in port. At all events, the fact of the existence of this floating steam fire engine should be made known to parties interested in shipping, in order that its services can be brought into requisition upon the occurrence of fires at our wharves. I am well aware of the prejudices long entertained against the employment of steam fire engines on land; happily, their superiority over hand engines is now universally admitted, and it only remains to introduce such powerful engines as the *Louis* to render river side conflagrations almost matters of impossibility. The maritime interest assuredly demands a speedy action in this direction.

Yours, &c., X. Y. Z.

Dec. 12, 1863.

Another Patriotic Pennsylvanian.

Culpepper Court-house, Sunday, Dec. 6, 1863.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In the different accounts given of the battle at Gettysburgh, I have seen it stated that but one citizen joined our troops to repel the rebel invaders. While brave old **John Burns** is entitled to all the honor and glory that can be given to him, there was another who has been overlooked, and who should be remembered in history.

On the morning of July 1, before the First corps had come up, and while our division (Gen. **Buford's**) was engaged with the advance of the enemy, a student from the college came, in dressing gown and slippers, and asked the commanding officer of our regiment to furnish him with a horse and arms, that he might fight with us. He could not be supplied, and went away, but soon returned mounted on the horse of some soldier who had been shot, and being furnished with sabre and pistol, served with us all day, and remained firm under the heavy fire to which we were exposed on the right of the town. At night he still wished to stay, but was persuaded to return, as we were liable to be sent where it would be difficult for him to return from. I am very sorry that his name has been forgotten by me, but I remember he was from Pittsburgh, and that his father was Colonel of a Pennsylvania regiment.

Yours, &c., W. L. HEERMANCE,
Captain Sixth New-York cavalry.

The Late Col. O'Meara.

The remains of this gallant officer, who was killed at Missionary Ridge, in one of the battles before Chattanooga, arrived in this City on Tuesday. His family having declined the funeral honors proposed by the Common Council, the services were performed in St. Mary's Church yesterday morning, and his remains placed in the vault in Calvary Cemetery. Col. **O'Meara**, at the time of his death, was in command of the Ninetieth Illinois regiment, (the Irish Legion of Chicago.) Soon after the present war broke out he joined the Forty-second New-York Volunteers, (Tammany Regiment,) and from his superior knowledge of tactics was at once made Adjutant. He was promoted to the Captaincy of Company E; but at the disastrous battle of Ball's Bluff was taken prisoner, and spent eleven months in a Southern dungeon, during seven of which he was held as a hostage for a spy captured by **Fremont** in the Mountain Department. On his release and exchange, Capt. **O'Meara** was appointed to the Coloneley of the Ninetieth Illinois, "Irish Legion," which he soon placed in a high state of efficiency. The regiment was ordered to join the Army of the Southwest, and was engaged at the fight of Coldwater, where it earned its first laurels. Col. **O'Meara** was several times complimented by his commanding Generals for the courage and efficient conduct of himself and his men. In the attack on Missionary Ridge, on the 25th ult., by which **Bragg's** forces were routed, the "Irish Legion" led the advance of **Sherman's** column. Col. **O'Meara's** horse was killed; but seizing a musket in one hand, and waving his cap with the other, he cheered on his men, and was pressing up the steep, when a minié ball passed through his body, inflicting a wound from the effects of which he died at 6½ o'clock next morning.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

The Condition of the Streets and the Gas.—It is a shame and a disgrace to any City that its streets and its lamps are permitted to be in such a state as those in Brooklyn. The citizens cannot expect much from its present Mayor, owing to his other engagements, but they can and do from Mr. **Wood**, the Mayor elect, and the Aldermen who are to (after Jan. 1,) sign the contractor's orders before he gets his pay. At this time, in the Third and Sixth Wards, not more than one-quarter of the lamps are in condition to burn. The glasses are broken and the wind blows them out very soon after they are lighted. The lamp-lighter does his duty by turning the gass on and off as ordered, and on a windy night the city has all the benfit of this escape of gas. The air is impregnated with it, and the Corporation bill is much larger than if it was consumed and not wasted so. If any person will take the trouble to walk in Henry-street, from Remsen to Harrison-street, and count the broken lamps, he will be astonished, to say nothing of those in cross streets, say Warren, Congress, Harrison, and many others.

Admissions to the Bar.—The following gentlemen were admitted to the Bar at the General Term of the Supreme Court, held in Brooklyn during this week. Henry J. Cullen, Jr., Samuel M. Lockwood, J. Manchester Haynes, Samuel E. Birdsall, Cyrus Fancher, Lorenzo D. Blanchard, Benj. R. Skinner, Frederick A. Ward, Henry Broadhead, Henry A. Wardsworth, Orlando D. M. Baker, George D. Titus, Walter C. Allen, John D. Snediker, Frederick Hinkel, Wm. F. Bailey, Ferris Cushing, John White.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.
Extract of the

Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name.
Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by Druggists generally.

Genin, No. 513 Broadway,
TO HIS CUSTOMERS.
I have a large and very choice stock of goods suitable as presents for the HOLIDAYS, consisting of
LADIES' and CHILDREN'S FURS.
HATS for MISSES, BOYS and INFANTS.
SLEIGH ROBES, LADIES' FOOT MUFFS, (an entirely new article.)
GENTS' HATS, FUR COLLARS, Caps and Gloves.
LADIES', GENTS' and BOYS' SKATING CAPS, fur-trimmed.
Also a very choice lot of MINK and SEAL GLOVES for ladies' wear.
GENIN,
No. 513 Broadway.

Gifts for the Holidays,
No. 500 Broadway.
Elegant novelties in Porcelain Vases, Card Receivers, Jewel Boxes, Jardinieres,
Parian Groups and Statuettes,
Bohemian and Crystal Ware,
Wax Flowers,
Unique Paris Fancy Goods.
Also, Decorated Dining Services, Tea Sets, Tête-à-têtes, etc. HAVILAND, MERRITT & CO., Importers,
No. 500 Broadway,
nearly opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel.

White's Holiday Hats,
in STYLE, FINISH and MATERIAL, UNSURPASSED.
Their RAPID SALE is a PROOF OF SUPERIORITY.
Found only at No. 216 Broadway.
N. B.—LONDON MUFFS, a NEW ARTICLE, cheap.
Also, a large stock of rich furs for ladies and gentlemen.
No. 216 BROADWAY.

Gold Pens—THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST, AT A. MORTON'S, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York

Batchelor's Hair Dye,
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Sewing-machines to Rent.
And for Sale—New.
V. W. WICKES, Jr., No. 486 Broadway,
Corner of Broome-st., up stairs.

A Most Useful Holiday Present.
FISH'S PATENT LAMP HEATING APPARATUS.
Pamphlets furnished gratis.
W. D. RUSSELL, Agent, No. 206 Pearl-st., New-York.

Gold Pens.
FOLEY'S Celebrated "Bank" and extra fine
GOLD PENS AND PENCILS.
Store and Factory No. 169 Broadway.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings for varicose veins, shoulder-braces, &c. A lady attendant.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor,) N. Y.; also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

Diamond Parlor Matches,
IN ROUND AND SLIDE BOXES,
At No. 66 Cortlandt-st., New-York

DIED.

Allen.—At No. 8 Ridge-st., on Saturday evening, Dec. 19, at 7½ o'clock, **Isaac Allen**, in the 77th year of his age.

Particulars in Monday's papers.

Badgley.—In this City, on Saturday, Dec. 19, **Sarah Badgley**, widow of Abner Badgley, in the 95th year of her age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Jane Fowler, No. 226 Wooster-st., this day, (Sunday,) 20th inst., at 2 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Elizabeth on Monday morning for interment.

Crowell.—On Saturday, Dec. 19, of disease of the brain, **Harry R.**, son of Martin L. and Eliza A. Crowell, in the 15th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, the 22d inst., at 1 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 235 West 21st-st.

Dick.—On Saturday morning, Dec. 19, **Anna Gertrude**, youngest child of David H. and Mary S. Dick, aged 1 year, 6 months and 16 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully requested to attend the funeral, from the Church of the Holy Innocents, 37th-st., near Broadway, on Monday, Dec. 21, at 3 o'clock P. M. Her remains will be taken to the Marble Cemetery for interment.

Darragh.—From the effects of a wound, on Wednesday, Dec. 16, at Bellair, Ohio, **Simpson Darragh**, Jr., aged 18 years, member of Company L, Second New-Jersey cavalry.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Sunday,) at 11 o'clock, from the residence of his father, No. 26 Commerce-st.

☞ Rochester and Buffalo papers please copy.

Duryea.—On Thursday, Dec. 17, of diphtheritic croup, **Amos Bailey**, youngest son of William E. and Huldah A. Duryea, aged 15 months and 15 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 516 East 5th-st., on Sunday afternoon, Dec. 20, at 1½ o'clock, without further invitation.

Froment.—In Williamsburgh, on Saturday, Dec. 19, **Dorothea Froment**, aged 78 years.

Notice will be given of the funeral on Monday.

Froment.—At his residence, No. 66 East 31st-st., on Thursday, Dec. 17, after a lingering illness, **Andre Froment.**

The relatives and friends of the family, and of his brother, Theodore Froment, together with the members of the Common Council, the members of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the members of the Tammany Society and Democratic General Committee, are requested to attend the funeral, from St. James' English Lutheran Church, No. 103 East 15th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., on Sunday, the 20th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

Lapham.—On Friday, Dec. 18, of congestion, **Harriet Elizabeth**, only daughter of Thomas C. and Asenath O. Lapham, aged 1 year and 9 months.

The funeral will take place on Sunday, the 20th inst., at 1½ o'clock, at the residence of her parents, No. 360 Carlton-av., near Fulton-av., Brooklyn. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend, also the friends of John E. Hoagland.

Merian.—Drowned, on board iron-clad *Weehawken*, off Charleston, on Sunday, Dec. 6, **Henry W. Merian**, Third Assistant Engineer U. S. N., only son of J. J. **Merian**, of Brooklyn, aged 23 years and 11 months.

Towell.—In Orange, N. J., on Thursday, Dec. 17, Rev. **Thomas Towell**, of pulmonary disease, in the 53d year of his age.

The clergy and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Monday, Dec. 21, at Grace Church, Orange, at 10 o'clock.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.
Kentucky, Class 650.—Dec. 19, 1863.
26, 50, 34, 59, 33, 56, 67, 65, 9, 44, 21, 66,
Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

DRAWING OF THE
SHELBY COLLEGE LOTTERY, OF KENTUCKY.
Extra Class 749—Dec. 19, 1863.
35, 70, 59, 26, 33, 17, 32, 3, 71, 42, 8, 49.
Class 750—Dec. 19, 1863.
14, 36, 45, 8, 66, 73, 51, 30, 27, 9, 44, 53, 68,
Z. E. SIMMONS & CO., Managers.
Successors to John A. Morris & Co.

FURS! FURS! FURS!
LADIES' FINE FURS,
In variety of Styles at less than manufacturers' prices.
BURKE, Successor to WATKINS,
No. 210 Broadway, corner Fulton-st.

AT J. H. JOHNSTON & CO'S.,
NO. 150 BOWERY, CORNER BROOME-ST., N. Y.
Fine gold and silver watches, rich jewelry and diamonds, sterling silver ware, bridal presents, card albums, &c., &c. We manufacture our own silver-plated ware, such as tea sets, urns, casters, baskets, forks, spoons, &c. We double-plate all that we sell, and our prices are as low as the lowest.

PEARL WEDDING.
For the next chapter of the Pearl Wedding, also for particulars of that foul Divorce Plot, please call on HENRY B. MELVILLE, Jeweler, No. 76 Bleecker-st., one door west of Broadway. At the same time examine our stock of Coral Jewelry, the largest in New-York, excepting one house only—Bishop & Rein. We have a general stock of Watches, Jewelry, Silver Ware and Fancy Goods, and will sell less than any other store.

GENTLEMEN'S FINE GOLD SEAL-RINGS.—Eight, Ten, Twelve, Fifteen, Eighteen, Twenty, Twenty-five to Thirty-five Dollars each. For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 BROADWAY,
One door below Canal-st.

GOLD PENS AND PENCILS.—THREE, FIVE, EIGHT, TEN, TWELVE, FIFTEEN to THIRTY DOLLARS each. For sale by
GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 BROADWAY,
One door below Canal-st.

LADIES' GILT COMBS—NEW STYLES—FROM PARIS.—TWO, THREE, FOUR, SIX, EIGHT, TEN AND FIFTEEN DOLLARS EACH. For sale by G. C. ALLEN,
No. 415 BROADWAY, one door below Canal-st.

IVORY INITIAL SLEEVE BUTTONS, 75 CENTS PER PAIR.—A fine assortment, manufactured by WILLIAM M. WELLING, No. 207 Centre-st, New-York, sign of the Golden Elephant. Pearl $1 a pair

THE "HOLIDAY HAT"—INTRODUCED BY BURKE, (successor to Watkins,) for style and finish is beyond competition.
No. 210 Broadway, corner Fulton-st.

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SOLICITORS OF AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS,
and Publishers of the ILLUSTRATED SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, No. 37 Park-row, New-York.
Pamphlets of information about patents FREE.
Specimen copies of the paper FREE.

IF YOU WANT TO KNOW
why negroes can live better in hot climates than white people, read
MEDICAL COMMON SENSE,
a curious book for curious people, and a good book for every one. Contents table free, at SINCLAIR TOUSEY'S, No. 121 Nassau-st., the principal newspaper depots throughout the country, at E. WARNER'S, No. 1 Vesey-st., or of the author, Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 1,130 Broadway, New-York.

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CLOTHING.
A superb stock of
FALL AND WINTER GOODS.
In the Men's and Boys' Departments,
Ready-made
OVERCOATS,
Of Moscow, Esquimaux and Chinchilla Beavers.
WALKING SUITS TO MATCH,
of
English, Scotch and American Coatings.
Superfine dress suits of all qualities,
FOR
BOYS' AND MEN'S WEAR.
NO. 34 FOURTH-AVENUE, opposite Cooper Institute,
AND
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THE BEAUTIFUL AND USEFUL
combined in a present, procured at HELMBOLD'S, No. 594 Broadway.

AT HELMBOLD'S
can be found elegant toilet sets, cologne bottles, vases, &c.

NOTHING HANDSOMER
or more appropriate present can be given than those found at HELMBOLD'S, No. 594 Broadway.

A THOUSAND
appropriate presents can be procured at HELMBOLD'S, No. 594 Broadway.

A HAIR BRUSH, COMB, NAIL, AND TOOTH BRUSH,
such as can be procured at HELMBOLD'S, No. 594 Broadway, in sets from $2 50 to $30.

PRINCE OF WALES WEDDING PRESENTS.
Amber combs and ivory hair brushes. The only place in the United States that they can be had or seen is at HELMBOLD'S, No. 594 Broadway.

A HAPPY FEELING
to receive a present, however small. Elegant pomades, extracts cologne, toilet sets, hair, nail, and tooth brushes, are all appropriate. The largest assortment to be found at HELMBOLD'S, No. 594 Broadway.

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E. & H. T. ANTHONY,
No. 501 Broadway,
Three doors from St. Nicholas Hotel,
are ahead of
ALL COMPETITION
in the
BEAUTY
AND
QUALITY
of their
PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS
FOR THE
HOLIDAYS,
and in their splendid assortment of
CARD PHOTOGRAPHS
AND
STEREOSCOPES AND VIEWS.
It will pay to examine their stock before buying elsewhere.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
Persons who wish to make an acceptable present and those who receive calls on New-Year's, should not forget to buy one of our
FAMILY GIFT PACKAGES,
containing 12 bottles (5 to the gallon), viz.:
THREE BOTTLES CATAWBA BRANDY,
equal to French Brandy, and making a superior and aromatic Punch.
THREE BOTTLES SWEET CATAWBA WINE,
a mild beverage for ladies and table use.
TWO BOTTLES DRY CATAWBA WINE,
containing all the medical properties of dry Sherry Wine.
TWO BOTTLES CATAWBA BITTERS,
an excellent remedy for saving a sound and restoring a disordered stomach.
TWO BOTTLES OLD BOURBON WHISKY,
an article hardly to be found in this City.
Price $10, delivered free of charge to any part of the City from our Depot, No. 22 Duane-st., near Chatham-st.
ZIMMERMANN & CO.
(Late Longworth & Zimmermann,)
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$150,000 WORTH OF FURNITURE,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
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No. 87 BOWERY.
Offer their entire stock at lower rates than any other establishment in the City
FOR CASH.
Consisting of
ROSEWOOD PARLOR AND
CHAMBER FURNITURE,
In Brocatel, Delaine and Plush.
MAHOGANY, WALNUT AND IMITATION
FURNITURE OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
All goods warranted as represented.

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30,000 VOLUNTEERS WANTED.

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COUNTY BOUNTY, cash down	$300
STATE BOUNTY	$75
UNITED STATES BOUNTY to new recruits	302
UNITED STATES BOUNTY additional to veteran soldiers	100—$477
Total	$777

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ORISON BLUNT, Supervisor,
ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor,
WILLIAM R. STEWART, Supervisor,
WILLIAM M. TWEED, Supervisor,
County Committee.
ORISON BLUNT, Chairman.

SILVER-PLATED WARE.
WM. J. MILLER,
IMPORTER AND MANUFACTURER,
NO. 12 MAIDEN-LANE.
Extensive stock of SHEFFIELD, BIRMINGHAM and AMERICAN GOODS, of latest styles, for cash or short time.
Tea Sets, Waiters, Urns, Dishes, Casters, Tureens, Wine Stands, Butter Coolers, Ice Pitchers, Cake Baskets, Fruit Stands, Egg Frames, Pickle Stands, Card Baskets, Forks, Spoons, Pearl and Ivory Knives, &c.

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TO THE LOVED ONE AT HOME.
We will *deliver, free* of freight charge, at any Express office East of St. Joseph, Mo., any of our beautiful Albums, of the *value of $5 or more*, that may be ordered by members of the Army or Navy of the United States, as Presents to friends at home. We manufacture elegant styles *at all prices* to $25, and higher.
E. & H. T. ANTHONY,
Manufacturers and Importers,
No. 501 Broadway, New-York

THE WOMEN'S CENTRAL RELIEF ASSOCIATION FOR THE ARMY acknowledge the receipt of the following contributions since Nov. 24, 1863:

A Friend, through Mrs. Griffin, (the price of tickets to the Russian Ball.)	$60 00
American Ladies in Paris, through Mrs. John Munroe	100 00
Rev. S. N. Weiss, Wheeling, Miss	7 75
Samuel Willett's, Little Neck, L. I.	50 00
Mite, Sc'y Mott's Corner	10 00
P. O. Box No. 123, Morristown, N. J.	3 00
Ladies' Relief Society, Jersey City, through Miss Dixon—(being the largest donation from such a Society ever received by this Association)	1,000 00
Thanksgiving Offering	10 00
Miss Ray	2 00
Mrs. A. Jones	10 00
From Friends	4 00
M. Kohler, Baltimore	5 00
Reformed Dutch Church at Arkwyck, N. Y., through Rev. Wm. A. Shaw	8 10
Thanksgiving Collection from Vernon, Oneida County, N. Y.	32 25
Thanksgiving Collection Dutch Church, Ovid, N. Y.	8 00
Wm. Renfrew, monthly	50
Thanksgiving Collection, New-Berlin, N. Y.	19 26
Thanksgiving Collection, West Meriden, Conn.	69 55
Samuel Wetmore, for Union Prisoners at Richmond	100 00
Thanksgiving Collection Congregational Church at Gainsville, N. Y.	20 00
Thanksgiving Collection Congregational Church, West Camden, through Rev. L. E. Bates	10 00
Mrs. Bard, S. I.	30 00
Citizens of Messena, through B. Burnap	60 00
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Thanksgiving Collection, Slatersville	32 16
S. W. Haseltine	100 00
First Congregational Church, Morrisania	40 00
Thanksgiving Collection, Cincinnatus, N. Y.	22 00
Thanksgiving Collection Congregational and Universalist Churches, Richfield Springs, through Rev. A. R. Elwood	20 16
Union Thanksgiving Meeting, Morrisania	22 60
Ladies of Carmel, N. Y., through Mrs. S. R. Livingston	13 00
Female College, for Richmond	12 25
Mrs. McGinness, for Richmond	2 00
Mr Clowes	5 00
A Mite from Pottsville, Penn.	2 00
A Friend	1 00

HOWARD POTTER, Treasurer.

New-York, Dec. 18, 1863.

GOLD NECKLACES, FOR MISSES.—FIVE, SEVEN, TEN, TWELVE, FIFTEEN, TWENTY, TWENTY-FIVE and THIRTY DOLLARS each. For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 BROADWAY, one door below Canal-st.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....DEC. 19, 1863.

$5,000 U. S. 6s, '81. Reg. 105	350 Reading R.... opg 115
5,000 do........ 104⅞	1300 do........b30. 115½
10,000 U. S. 6s. 5-20s. Co. 101¼	200 do........opg. 115¼
5,000 U. S. 5s, '65, Co. 124⅞	200 do........ 115¼
5,000 do........ 125	300 Mich. Cen. R........ 128
40,000 Tenn. St. 6s, '90.. 59½	1100 do........ 128¼
40,000 do........s60 59	150 do........s30 128
4,000 Ill. Con. 6s '70 103	100 do........ 128⅜
8,000 N. C. State 6s.... 53	200 do........b15. 128½
1,000 do........ 54	100 do........s10. 128⅝
6,000 Mo. St. 6s........ 66¾	15 do........ 128¾
2,000 do........ 66½	100 M. S. & N. I. R.... 85½
10,000 do........b30 66¾	100 do........ 85
10,000 do........s30 66¼	300 do........ 84¾
4,000 Cal. State 7s........ 125	300 do........ 84½
10,500 Virginia State 6s. 49	100 do........ 84⅝
1,000 City 6s, '76........ 107	15 do........ 84
2,500 City 6s, '67........ 102	400 do........ 84¼
16,000 Erie 4th M. B.... 107	100 do........b30. 85¼
1,000 Har. R. 1st M.... 109	200 Ill. C. Full Stock.. 115
1,000 Har. R. 3d M..... 101	200 Chic. & Alt. R........ 84
500 M. C. 8s Co. 1st M. Sk. Fd. B........ 122	200 do........b30. 84½
1,000 do........ 122½	150 do........ 83¾
2,000 Mich. So. S.F.B 108	150 Ill. Cen. R. S...... 119
1,500 Mich. So. 2d M. 104½	100 do........ 118¾
5,000 A.&T. H.I.B b10 83	200 do........s10 118¾
5,000 C.&N.W. 1st M.... 93½	1700 do........ 118¼
5,000 do........ 93¼	2000 Cl. & Pitts. R..... 108
5,000 C.&N.W. 2d M.... 76½	200 do........b5. 108
10,000 do........ 76¼	100 do........s10 108
1,000 Gal. & C. 1st M.... 113	100 do........s30. 108
10,000 P., Ft. W. & C. 2d. 83¾	600 do........b10. 108
4,000 P., F. W. & C. 1st.. 108	2300 do........ 108½
5,000 Miss. & Mo. L. G. 60	400 do........b30. 108¾
10 Mer. Ex. Bank..... 100	100 Gal. & Chi. R...... 108
10 Metropolitan Bank. 115	400 do........ 108½
50 Park Bank........ 137	200 do........b15. 108¾
70,000 Amer. Gold...... 151⅝	200 do........ 108⅝
41,750 do........ 151½	300 do........ 108½
100 Canton Co........ 34	200 do........s10 108¼
100 Cumb. Coal Prf.... 45	20 Clev. & Tol. R..... 117
700 do........ 44½	100 do........ 118
400 do........ 44¼	200 do........s30 117¾
100 do........s10 44	1000 Chi. & R. I....... 117¼
200 do........b30 45	700 do........s30. 116
100 do........s30 44½	1000 do........ 117
65 Del. & H. Ca. Co..... 170	200 do........ 116¾
700 Am. Coal Co........ 94	300 do........ 116½
200 Mar. Min. Co...... 36	400 do........s30. 116¼
280 do........ 35½	200 do........ 116⅜
100 do........b30 35½	400 do........ 116¼
400 do........ 35	25 Chi., B. & Q. R...... 116
200 Quick. M. Co...... 62	100 Mil. & P. Du C. R.... 56
150 do........ 62¼	400 Tol. & Wab. R..... 50½
200 do........b30 63	100 do........ 50
25 Min. Mining Co..... 65	500 P., Ft. W. & C..... 84
400 Pacific Mail........ 215	200 do........ 83¾
200 do........b30 217	100 do........s10 83¾
150 do........b10 215	100 do........s10 83½
300 N. Y. Cen. R..s30. 134	700 do........ 83½
10 do........ 134½	200 do........ 83⅜
50 do........ 134⅛	400 do........ 83⅝
100 do........s10 134	200 do........b10 83¾
200 Erie R........ 108¼	50 do........b30 84
2000 do........ 108⅜	100 Tol. & Wab. Prfd.... 70
1000 do........ 108½	400 A. & T. H. R...... 62
1000 do........b10. 108½	100 Alt. & T.H. Pr...... 78
500 do........b10 108⅝	50 do........ 77¾
50 do........s10 108¼	100 do........ 77½
400 do........s10. 108½	100 do........b30 78
200 do........b30. 108¾	100 Chic. & N. W. R.... 48⅛
400 Erie Railroad Pr... 103	300 do........ 48
200 do........ 103⅛	450 do........ 47¾
100 do........ 103⅛	100 do........s60 47½
100 do........b30 103⅝	200 do........b30 48
10 Hud. R. R........ 127	300 do........b15 48
700 do........ 126¾	110 Chi. & N. W. Pref.. 60
200 do........ 126½	120 Chic. & Alt. Pr.... 93
50 do........ 126⅞	400 do........ 92½
100 do........b30. 127	525 Mar. & Cin. 1st Pr.. 70
1000 Harlem R......b30 92½	100 Miss. & Mo. R...... 39
100 do........ 91½	100 do........ 39¼
200 do........ 91⅛	100 do........ 39¾
50 Wyom. V. Coal.... 94½	200 do........ 40

SECOND BOARD.

$11,000 Am. Gold........ 152	300 Harlem R........ 90
500 do........ 151⅞	200 M. S. & N. I. R.... 83½
100 Canton Co........b30 34	250 do........ 83¼
100 Cum. Coal Pref s30 44	200 Ill. Cen. R. Sc...... 117½
450 do........ 44½	100 do........ 117⅝
100 do........s60 43¾	600 A. & T. H. R........ 61
300 Quicks. M. Co...... 61½	700 Clev. & Pitts........ 107½
100 do........b30 62	300 do........b30. 108
200 N. Y. Cen. R........ 133½	850 do........ 107
1800 Erie R........ 107¾	850 Gal. & Chic. R.... 107½
200 do........s30. 107¾	300 do........b30. 108
100 do........b30. 108	100 Clev. & Tol. R..... 117½
50 do........s10 107⅝	1200 Chi. & R. I........ 114½
500 do........s10 107¾	300 do........ 114¾
100 Mil & Pr. DuC. R. b30 57	200 do........ 115
100 Hudson R. R...b15. 126	700 P., Ft. W. & Ch.... 83½
500 do........ 125	200 do........ 83¼
700 Reading R........ 114	1300 do........ 83⅜
100 do........ 114½	100 do........b10 83½
500 do........b30 114¾	50 Chic. & N. W...s30 48
300 Mich. Cen. R. ex-div. 121⅛	350 do........ 48
400 do........ 121½	

PUBLIC BOARD—1 P. M.

$10,000 Am. Gold........ 151¾	500 Cleve. & Pitts...... 108¼
250 New-York Cen..b3. 133¼	200 do........ 108½
400 do........ 133¾	700 do........s3 108
300 Erie Railway...... 107¾	300 do........ 108
600 do........s3 107¾	300 Gal. & Chic........ 107¾
1900 do........b3 107⅞	100 do........ 107⅞
700 do........ 107¾	600 Chic. & R. I........ 115⅝
100 do........s3 107⅞	100 do........c 116
100 Erie R. Pr........ 103	700 do........ 116
300 do........b3. 103	300 do........ 115⅞
300 Hudson R. R..b30 126½	100 do........b3 116
100 do........c 125¾	400 do........c 115⅞
100 do........c 125¾	300 Chic. & N. W. R........ 48
300 Reading R. ex-d. b3. 114¼	250 do........ 48¼
200 do........c 114⅝	500 do........s3 48⅜
500 Mich. Cen. R........ 128	100 do........s3 48⅜
200 do........s3 128	100 do........s10 48⅝
100 M. S. & N. I........c 83⅛	200 P., Ft. W. & C........ 83⅝
50 do........ 83⅛	300 do........c 83½
150 Ill. Central........ 117½	150 do........ 83⅝
100 Quicks'r M. Co........ 62	50 do........s3 83¾
300 Quartz H. M. Co........ 11½	300 Cumb. Coal........ 44½

PUBLIC BOARD—3½ P. M.

2900 Erie Railroad..... 107¾	1000 Chic. & R. I. R.... 116
1600 do........s3 107⅝	150 do........ 116⅝
500 do........s10 107½	200 do........ 116¼
100 Hud. River R...s30. 125	100 do........ 116½
200 Reading R. ex-div. 114¼	100 P., Ft. W. & C.....s3 83½
200 M. S. & N. I........ 83¼	100 do........s3 83½
100 do........s10 83	200 do........ 83½
100 do........b10 83½	200 Tol. & Wab R...b30 52
200 Ill. Cen. R........ 117½	100 Cumb. Coal....s10 44
100 Cleve. & P. R........ 107½	100 do........ 44½
100 do........s10 107¼	200 Quicksil. M. Co.... 61
200 Gal. & Chi. R....s3 107½	50 do........ 61½
600 do........ 107½	300 Q'tz Hill G.M. Co... 11½
200 Cleve. & Tol. R........ 118¼	600 Bucks Co. L. Co.... 1½

SATURDAY, Dec. 19—P. M.

The price of Gold to-day is 152 ₩ cent. as at the close of business on Friday. The rate of Exchange on London is 166@166½ ₩ cent. The price for Money at call to the Brokers is 7 ₩ cent., with a fair activity of demand, but no pressure from borrowers. The demand for the Popular Loan to-day is very active. The subscriptions at the Treasury direct is $837,200, and the deposits made by the Loan Agents are $933,337—making together $1,770,537. The Customs in Gold to-day are $177,000. The Export movement of Gold by the steamer to-day is $939,318, making for the week $1,466,497.

The Railway speculation on the Stock Exchange fluctuated down and up 1@1½ ₩ cent., and on some few descriptions, like Rock Island, 2@3 ₩ cent., finally closing as follows, compared with Friday night. The Government Securities remain firm. The afternoon sales of Michigan Central were made ex-dividend, the half-yearly dividend for January being 6 ₩ cent. The general Share market at 4 o'clock was irregular. The price of Rock Island recovered 2@2½ ₩ cent. from the lowest sales at the Second Board:

	Fri.	Sat.		Fri.	Sat.
Gold Coin	152	152	Mich. Central	128	121½ xd
U.S. 6s, 1881	110	110	Mich. Southern	85½	83¼
N. Y. Central	134⅛	133¾	Mich. Guarant'd	134	134
Erie	108¼	107¾	Illinois Cen	119¾	117½
Erie Preferred	102⅞	102¾	Pittsburgh	108¼	107½
Hudson	127¼	125¾	Fort Wayne	84	83⅝
Pacific Mail	214	215	Rock Island	118¼	116½
Harlem	91½	90	Galena	108¼	107½
Canton	35	34	Reading	115¼	114½
Treas. Cer., new	98½	98¼	Quicksilver	62¼	61
Toledo	119	118¼	Cum'land Coal	45¼	44
Northwest	48½	48	Mariposa	35	35

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares. The North River Bank, half yearly, for January, is 3½ ₩ cent; the Mechanics, 4 ₩ cent.; and the Seventh Ward, 5 ₩ cent.:

New-York........ 120	Bank of N. America. 107
Manhattan........ 140	Hanover........ 98½
Merchants'........ 100	Metropolitan........ 115
Butchers & Drovers'. 125	Corn Exchange...... 107
National........ 104	Continental........ 101
Merchants' Exch........ 100	St. Nicholas........ 101
Seventh Ward........ 135	Commonwealth........ 101
State of New-York. 102	Atlantic........ 101
Commerce........ 106	Importers' & Traders' 109½
Am. Exchange........ 107	Park........ 135
Chatham........ 100	Manufac. & Mer........ 102
Bank of the Republic. 102	New-York Exchange. 120

The following bids were made for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s........ 106	Michigan S.&N.I. S.F 108
N. Y. Cen. 6s. Real Est 101	Illinois Cen. '75........ 118¼
N. Y. Cen. 6s. Sub........ 100	Al. & T. H. 2d pref........ 80
N. Y. Cen. 7s '64........ 100	Al. & T. H. 2ds. inc........ 82½
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76........ 116	Chi. & N. W. S.F........ 104
N. Y. Cen. Con. 7s, '76.. 133	Chi. & N. W. firsts........ 93
Erie firsts, '68........ 107	Chi. & N W 2ds........ 76½
Erie seconds, '79........ 113	Tol. & Wab. 1sts........ 100
Erie thirds, '83........ 111	Tol. & Wab. seconds.... 87½
Erie fourths, '80........ 107	M. & P. du Ch. firsts. 107
Erie fifths, '88........ 104½	Gal. & Chi. Ex........ 113
Buff., N. Y. & E. 1sts, '77. 103	Gal. & Chi. 2ds........ 108
Hud. R. 1sts, '69........ 112	Clev & Tol. S. F........ 113½
Hudson R. bds........ 103	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1sts. 107½
Harlem 1sts '69 & '73.. 108	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2ds. 103½
Har. seconds, '64........ 100½	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 3ds. 87½
Har. 3ds........ 100½	Clev. & Pitts. 4ths........ 84½
Mich. C. 8 p.c. 1sts. '82.. 123	Miss & Mo. L. G........ 60
Chi. B. & Q........ 122½	Chi. & Alton, Income.... 90

The movements of Breadstuffs in Milwaukee week ending with Dec. 16, Messrs. JONES & Co. notice thus:

"FLOUR—*There is no speculative demand at present*, and the inquiry for shipment is scarcely noticeable. As is usual at this season, the stock is accumulating, and the great bulk of the receipts will be held until navigation is resumed in the Spring. Storage can be had till 1st May next at 8c.@10c. ₩ bbl. Receipts for the week 9,247 bbls. against 11,051 bbls. same time last year. Shipments for week, 8,908 bbls.; since Jan. 1,578,660 bbls. WHEAT—A strong speculative demand has existed during the week, and prices have advanced 5c.@6c. ₩ bushel, closing very firm at the improvement. The Money market has been very close, but seems to be growing rather easier; this has had its influence on prices. The stock here is about 650,000 bushels, against about 1,350,000 bushels at this date last year. Receipts for week have averaged 35,800 bushels ₩ day, against an average of 18,500 bushels for corresponding days last year. We quote No. 1 Milwaukee Spring Wheat (the article which is sold and quoted in New-York as 'Amber Green Bay' and 'Amber Iowa') at $1 14½@$1 15 in store, subject to 4c. ₩ bushel storage to 1st of May next; No. 2 do. at $1 08. OATS quiet, at 59c.@60c."

The receipts at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States to-day, were: Total receipts, $2,261,448 13, including for Customs, $177,000; payments, $1,779,969 52; balance, $25,608,795 51.

Cincinnati Provision Trade.

From the Price Current, Dec. 16.

The weather, up to Monday, was quite unfavorable for the pork trade, being much too warm for slaughtering and curing; still packers seemed willing to assume the responsibility, and generally managed to dispose of the great bulk of the offerings. Since Monday the weather was quite favorable—on Monday and yesterday—but the faith of packers is not as strong as is necessary to give the market that briskness, which it would exhibit did that confidence exist necessary to encourage buyers that the position of the trade was a safe one beyond probable contingency. The receipts have not been as large as they were the previous week, but have been more liberal than had been expected by a large number of those deeply interested in the trade. The course of the market during the week has been as follows: Wednesday, the market opened rather dull, but there was no decided change in prices as compared with the previous day. Thursday, the market continued to rule steady, with a fair demand—200 pounds averages, even lots, selling at $7 25. Friday, bad weather flattened the market somewhat, and packers not being anxious, prices ruled somewhat irregular. $7 10 was offered and $7 25 asked for 200 pound averages. The receipts were quite large, which helped to depress the market. Saturday, the weather was so warm that nothing was done, and prices were entirely nominal. Monday, the weather having changed suddenly and decidedly during the previous night, was quite favorable, and there was a better demand and a firm market, some of the foreign packers buying quite freely. Yesterday the demand was quite active, and prices advanced 10c.—200 lb. averages selling at $7 25@$7 30 quickly.

The receipts during the week, the season and comparatively for some previous seasons, have been as follows:

By railway	30,433
By river	1,015
From Kentucky	3,925
Driven in	4,680
Slaughtered at Plainville and Newtown	3,500
Total for the week	43,583
Previously reported	236,493
Total to date	280,046
Same time in 1862	386,953
Same time in 1861	213,881
Same time in 1860	223,134
Same time in 1859	321,731
Same time in 1858	306,905
Same time in 1857	222,301
Same time in 1856	287,916
Same time in 1855	301,658
Same time in 1854	257,896

The receipts for the corresponding week last season were 82,000. Another week will probably wind up the receipts from Kentucky. There has been a dull market for the hog product, and the demand local, and chiefly speculative. It will be seen that the amount going forward is extremely light, and that the great bulk of the season's cure, so far, is still in the city. The demand has been confined chiefly to lard and mess pork, other articles being neglected, not enough doing to establish quotations.

Sales of Real Estate—DEC. 19.

BY E. H. LUDLOW & CO.

Property No. 763 Broadway (leasehold)	$35,050
Property No. 20 Nassau-st.. 22.4x85.3	91,250
House and lot No. 116 6th-av., 23.3x75	21,200
House and lot No. 114 6th-av., 17x75	10,100
House and lot No. 3 9th-st	5,500
Property No. 35 Bond-st.. 25x114.2	14,150
House and lot No. 163 Greene-st., 22x100	8,000
House and lot No. 17 Amity-st., 18.9x76	9,600
House and lot No. 161 Charles-st., 22x102.1	5,150
No. 4 6 West-st., corner of Charles-st., 20.11x92	14,100
Houses and lots Nos. 33 and 35 Bank-st., each 25x95........each	8,000
Houses and lots Nos. 268 and 270 West 12th-st., each 16.6x19.10........each	4,475
House and lot No. 208 West 18th-st., 25x103.3	5,150
2 houses and lots Nos. 73 and 75 West 19th-st., each 20x93........each	5,900
2 houses and lots No. 74 and 76 West 20th-st., each 20x93........each	5,800
2 houses and lots Nos 88 and 90 West 20th-st., each 25x92........each	5,550
1 lot south side 103d-st., 275 feet east 5th-av., 25x100.9	900
1 lot adjoining east	820
1 lot adjoining east	775
1 lot adjoining east	750
1 lot adjoining	760
1 lot north side 102d-st., 300 feet east of 5th-av., 25x100.9	810
1 lot adjoining	775
1 lot adjoining	750
1 lot adjoining	760
1 lot adjoining	775

Gen. Grant's Department.

PREPARATIONS TO ESTABLISH COMMUNICATIONS BETWEEN CHATTANOOGA AND KNOXVILLE.

Correspondence of the St. Louis Democrat.

NASHVILLE, Friday, Dec. 4.

Some small steamers are building near Stevenson, to ply on the river between Chattanooga and Knoxville—and while large supplies are collected at Chattanooga this Winter for a Spring campaign into Georgia, Cleveland will be fortified and held, and a heavy force sent from Knoxville to take and hold the lead mines and great salt works near the northeast corner of Tennessee.

Our forces, thus stretching up the East Tennessee Valley from Chattanooga, almost to Wytheville, Va., in the direction of Richmond, will possess and hold the saltpetre and lead and salt deposits upon which the rebels almost wholly depended of late for their supplies in this line. No wonder they have struggled desperately to retain possession of these, to them, most vital resources!

The right wing of GRANT's army extends down along the Tennessee River as far as Huntsville, Alabama, and Pulaski, Tennessee, from whence it can operate southward into Alabama this winter.

Northern Alabama refugees come into our lines constantly, and a large portion are entering our army. Gen. DODGE's headquarters are said to be at Pulaski, GRANT's extreme right, where enlistments, both black and white, are going forward. This wing of our army will be able to cross the Tennessee River this Winter, hold Decatur, and rebuild or repair and hold the railroad from there to Tuscumbia, in order to form another line of supply to the grand army of the West, now holding the key which must in a few months give it the possession of the rich plains of Georgia. Then can STEPHENS rehearse his warning speech of the early days of the rebellion to his deluded people with some possible effect.

The Northwestern Railroad, now building by the United States from this city toward Hickman, on the Mississippi River, is nearly ready for use to the Tennessee River, seventy-five or eighty miles, and will be hurried through to Hickman. This will bring Nashville in close proximity to the trade and supplies of Illinois and Missouri, and a *constant* river navigation, so that our grand army, which is to purge the great central region of the South of its accursed treason, will never lack supplies from the vast storehouses of the Northwest.

Negro enlistments go on briskly. There are said to be 5,000 troops and laborers engaged along the Northwestern Railroad at this time.

I have seen no mention made of the present occupation of Corinth by black regiments. We learn that several colored regiments now guard that stronghold, and that one regiment, 12 companies, of 100 each, is thoroughly drilled for artillery service. The same plan is going forward at Vicksburgh, and is destined to go on all over the South. This will save thousands of precious lives to the loyal North, and among thousands of the army, with whom I constantly mingle, I find *no one* now that does not think it eminently proper that the black man should aid in punishing his treason-accursed master.

THE FREEDMEN OF THE MISSISSIPPI VALLEY.—Gen. WADSWORTH's report of his tour of inspection in the West will afford fresh proofs of the capacity of the freedmen of the Mississippi Valley to take care of themselves, to make the plantations more productive than when they were tilled by slaves, and to fight for their country. Gen. WADSWORTH concludes, from a personal examination of all the plantations and camps on the Mississippi, that everything is working as well as could reasonably be expected by those who consider the necessity incident to the suddenness of the radical change in the social system of the South, and the neglect and exposure from which the freedmen necessarily suffer upon their first arrival in the depots. The plantations on the Lower Mississippi are more productive than those above, because they have been less troubled by guerrillas and been longer in operation.

One sugar plantation in Louisiana will net $30,000 to the Government this year, and a number of the cotton plantations have been almost equally successful. Energetic and humane men could lease this land to great advantage. The colored troops were found to be of excellent quality, but their officers were not uniformly men of the right stamp, and did not always take pains to teach their men the drill. With very few exceptions the men are treated well by the officers and soldiers of the white regiments with whom they are brought in contact.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

Canada	Dec. 23	Boston	Liverpool.
Hecla	Dec. 23	New-York	Liverpool.
Hammonia	Dec. 26	New-York	Southampton.
Hibernia	Dec. 29	Boston	Liverpool.
Australasian	Dec. 30	New-York	Liverpool.
Asia	Jan. 1	Boston	Liverpool.
Germania	Jan. 9	New-York	Southampton.
China	Jan. 13	New-York	Liverpool.
Africa	Jan. 20	Boston	Liverpool.
Bavaria	Jan. 23	New-York	Southampton.
Saxonia	Feb. 6	New-York	Southampton.

FROM EUROPE.

Hecla	Dec. 1	Liverpool	New-York.
Hammonia	Dec. 1	Southampton	New-York.
Nova Scotian	Dec. 3	Liverpool	Portland.
Edinburgh	Dec. 9	Liverpool	New-York.
Kangaroo	Dec. 12	Liverpool	New-York.
Asia	Dec. 12	Liverpool	Boston.
Olympus	Dec. 15	Liverpool	New-York.
Germania	Dec. 15	Southampton	New-York.
C'y of Manchester	Dec. 16	Liverpool	New-York.
Adriatic	Dec. 18	Liverpool	New-York.
China	Dec. 19	Liverpool	New-York.
Africa	Dec. 26	Liverpool	Boston.
Bavaria	Dec. 29	Southampton	New-York.
Anglia	Jan. 1	Liverpool	Boston.
Columbia	Jan. 15	Liverpool	New-York

For New-Orleans, Havana, &c.

Morning Star	Dec. 26	New-York	New-Orleans.
Corsica	Jan. 4	New-York	Nassau.

For California.

Illinois	Dec. 23	New-York	Nicaragua.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

North Mails close at	5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at	5 A. M. 4:30 and 10 P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad)	5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails at	5 A. M., 1:30 and 6:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

ALL SAINTS' PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH, corner of Henry and Scammel sts. SUNDAY services at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 7½ P. M. Service on CHRISTMAS DAY, at 10½ A. M. The Rector, Rev. S. J. CORNEILLE, will preach at each service. Seats for all. The Sunday School and and their friends will meet in the church on SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 26, at 7 o'clock, when the fruits of the Christmas Tree will be distributed. Rev. Dr. DIX, Rector of Trinity Church, has kindly consented to be present and make an address on the occasion.

SPIRITUAL MEETINGS OF THE COMMONWEALTH of the New Dispensation EVERY SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., 3 and 7½ P. M., at Hall, No. 435 4th-av., between 30th and 31st sts., (removed from No. 954 Broadway.) Also, on TUESDAY EVENING, at 7½, and WEDNESDAY, at 3 P. M., same place; on THURSDAY, at 7½ P. M., at Grenada Hall, No. 112 Myrtle-av, Brooklyn, irrespective of weather. Collection taken up at each meeting.

THE SECOND SERMON IN THE SERIES calculated to promote good feeling among all denominations of Christians will be preached by Rev. J. T. DURYEA, of the Collegiate Dutch Church, in the church in 28th-st., just west of Broadway, on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*Christ, the Sole Test of Christian Doctrine and Life.*

THE NEW-YORK ASSOCIATION OF SUNDAY-SCHOOL TEACHERS will hold their December meeting on MONDAY EVENING, the 21st inst., at 7½ o'clock, in the 13th-st. Presbyterian Church, near 6th-av. (Rev. Dr. Burchard's.) Subject for discussion—*Teachers Visiting their Scholars—Importance of the Duty—Methods and Advantages.*

THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION, connected with the Sunday Schools of the Seventh Presbyterian Church, will be held at the Church, corner Broome and Ridge sts., on SUNDAY EVENING, Dec. 20, at 7 o'clock. Rev. Mr. SEDGWICK, Missionary of the American Sunday School Union, will make an address.

THRILLING SERMONS ON "THE UNITED States in Prophecy," at the State-st. Congregational Church, (near Hoyt-st.,) Brooklyn, by the Pastor, Rev. NEWTON HESTON, SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock; the sixth sermon. Subject—*The United States in the Time of the End.* Every lover of the Union should hear the sermons. Also, preaching at 10½ A. M.

ATHENEUM.—REV. MATTHEW HALE SMITH will preach in the Atheneum, Brooklyn, corner of Clinton and Atlantic streets, on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and at 7½ P. M. Evening—third sermon of the course on the *Great Revival in the Dark Ages—God's Call to Luther.*

IS IT THE JUDGMENT?—S. S. SNOW (called "The Prophet,") will preach in Union Buildings, No. 163 Bowery, on SUNDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. Seats free. Subject: *The Signs of the Times, as Proving that the Scenes of the Final Judgment are Commencing.*

A PROTRACTED MEETING IS BEING held by Messiah Church, in Metropolitan Academy, No. 95 6th-av. Preaching by Elder W. H. EASTMAN, of New-Hampshire, every evening next week, except Saturday. Also, service three times SABBATH, at the usual hours. All are cordially invited to attend. Seats free.

"THE GREATEST DOCTRINAL ERROR OF THE DAY."—J. T. CURRY will lecture on this subject at Cooper Institute, Room No. 24, on TUESDAY, Dec. 22, at 7½ P. M. Also, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 23, at 7½ P. M. Subject—*No Future Life beyond the Grave, except for the Righteous.* Admittance free. All lovers of Bible truth are cordially invited.

MARINERS' CHURCH OF THE NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY—Corner of Madison and Catharine sts. Seats free. The next in the course of Sabbath evening sermons will be delivered by Rev. Dr. D. X. JUNKIN, Chaplain U. S. Navy, on SUNDAY, Dec. 20, at 7½ P. M. Preaching at 10½ A. M., by the Pastor, as usual.

FRENCH PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH "DU ST. ESPRIT," West 22d-st., near 5th-av.—SUNDAY, Dec. 20, morning services in French, by the Rector, Rev. Dr. VERREN, commencing at 10½ o'clock. Evening services in English, by Rev. J. CAMPBELL WHITE, D. D., commencing at 7½ o'clock.

CHRISTIAN ALLIANCE.—REV. C. C. GOSS Pastor, will preach in Hope Chapel, No. 720 Broadway, SUNDAY EVENING, by request, to the working-women of the City. Preaching at 11, and children's meeting at 3. Sunday School Festival Christmas morning at 10 o'clock.

REMOVAL.—THE FRENCH EVANGELICAL CHURCH has been removed from Grand-st., to the chapel of the Theological Seminary, No. 9 University-place. Rev. M. FIVAZ will preach every SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ and in the evening at 7½ o'clock. Seats free.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Broome-st., two blocks east of Broadway—Preaching on SUNDAY by Rev. JAMES B. DUNN, at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. Evening subject—*The Pope's Cave and Faithful's Experience*, being the next in the series on Pilgrim's Progress.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, No. 155 Worth-st.—Regular children's service on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. Short addresses and children's hymns. Strangers and friends of poor children cordially invited. Direct route through Broadway and Worth-st., to the Five Points.

THE SIXTEENTH ANNIVERSARY OF the S. S. Missionary Society, attached to Allen-st. Presbyterian Church, will be held in the Church (Allen-st., near Grand,) on SABBATH EVENING, 20th inst., at 7 o'clock. Rev. A. A. WILLITS will deliver an address and the children will sing. All interested are invited.

PROF. MATTISON PREACHES, AS usual, in his church in 41st-st., near 6th-av., ON SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., and at 7½ P. M. On WEDNESDAY EVENING next, Prof. BENJAMIN gives a Sabbath School concert and anniversary in the same church, at 7½ o'clock.

REV. ISAAC WESCOTT WILL PREACH in the Bloomingdale Church, 42d-st., between 7th and 8th avs., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject in the morning—*The Duty of giving our hearts to God, and not to the World.* In the evening—*The Life of Queen Esther.* Sunday School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

JOHN-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—REV. J. M. CARROLL, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and in the evening at 7½. Prayer meeting before evening services, commencing at 6½ o'clock. Seats free. Strangers are cordially invited to attend.

MARKET-ST. CHURCH.—The Rev. Mr. PELTZ, Secretary of Foreign Missions, will preach in this Church, near East Broadway, on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., and Rev. F. W. GRAVES at 7½ P. M. Subject for the evening—*The Young Man in Danger.*

"THE REPRESENTATIVE SINNERS OF THE BIBLE."—The twelfth discourse of this series will be delivered on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, by Rev. WM. ALVIN BARTLETT, in the Brooklyn Tabernacle. Subject—*Haman.* Preaching in the MORNING at 10½ o'clock. Sabbath School at 9 A. M. and 2½ P. M.

SOUTH CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, corner of President and Court sts., Brooklyn.—The congregation of this Church will worship in their lecture-room. Preaching on SUNDAY by Rev. EDWARD TAYLOR. Services, 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sabbath School at 2½ o'clock P. M.

SERVICE FOR YOUNG MEN.—IRVING HALL.—Rev. W. H. MILBURN will deliver the eleventh of a series of discourses on *The Early History of Christianity*, SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Unchurch-going young men especially invited.

SEVENTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH, BETWEEN 2d and 3d avs. Preaching in the MORNING at 10½ o'clock, and in the EVENING at 7 o'clock. Evening subject—*The Illusiveness of Life.* Pastor Rev. F. BOTTOME. Strangers welcome. Seats free.

WESTMINSTER CHURCH, SOUTH BROOKLYN.—Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Preaching on SABBATH MORNING, by Rev. R. D. HITCHCOCK, D. D.; evening by the Pastor.

A SALVATION MEETING.—REV. B. T. ROBERTS, editor of the *Earnest Christian*, will preach on SUNDAY, 20th inst., at 10½ A. M. and 7 P. M., at Thitzelberger's Hall, No. 206 8th-av., between 20th and 21st sts.

MEMORIAL CHURCH—HAMMOND-STREET, corner of Waverley-place.—Rev. N. H. CHAMBERLAIN, of Baltimore, will preach on SUNDAY EVENING. Services at 10½, 3½ and 7½ o'clock. Free seats.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH—EIGHTEENTH-STREET, near 5th-av. SUNDAY services at 7½, 10½, 3 and 7½ o'clock, the afternoon being for deaf mutes. Seats free.

REV. CHAUNCEY D. MURRAY WILL preach in Westminster Church, 22d-st., between 6th and 7th avs., on SABBATH, Dec. 20, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers will be provided with seats.

[illegible].—BISHOP POTTER WILL HOLD [illegible] on SUNDAY, the 20th, at the Church of the Holy Apostles, 9th-av. and 28th-st. Service at 10½ A. M.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

NORTH DUTCH CHURCH.—CORNER OF William and Fulton sts. Divine service every SABBATH, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ o'clock in the evening. Sabbath School and Bible Class at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Young People's Prayer Meeting at 6½ o'clock in the evening. Tuesday Evening Lecture at 7½ o'clock. Friday evening Prayer Meeting at 7½ o'clock. A daily Prayer Meeting from 12 to 1 o'clock. All are invited, and seats furnished.

THRILLING SERMONS ON "THE UNITED States in Prophecy," at the State-st. Congregational Church, (near Hoyt-st.,) Brooklyn, by the Pastor, Rev. NEWTON HESTON, SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock; the sixth sermon. Subject—*The United States in the Time of the End.* Every lover of the Union should hear the sermons. Also, preaching at 10½ A. M.

THE CITY TRACT SOCIETY.—THE ANNIVERSARY of the City Tract Society and of the Female Branch will be held in the Presbyterian Church, (Dr. RICE,) 19th-st. and 5th-av., on SUNDAY EVENING, Dec. 20, at 7½ o'clock. The annual reports will be presented, and addresses delivered by Rev. E. T. HISCOX, of the Baptist Church; Rev. H. D. GANSE, of the Reformed Dutch Church; Rev. A. COOKMAN, of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

THE GREATEST DOCTRINAL ERROR OF THE DAY.—J. T. CURRY will lecture on this subject at Cooper Institute, room No. 24, TUESDAY, Dec. 22, at 7½ P. M. Also, WEDNESDAY, Dec. 23, at 7½ P. M. Subject—*No Future Life Beyond the Grave, Except for the Righteous.* Admittance free. All lovers of Bible truth are cordially invited.

THE SEVENTEENTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE BAPTIST MARINERS' SABBATH SCHOOL will take place at the Mariners' Temple, corner of Oliver and Henry sts., on CHRISTMAS NIGHT, Dec. 25. Singing, Recitations and Dialogues by the Scholars. Admission free.

OLD-FASHIONED METHODISM.—THE Band will be in the Wesleyan Chapel, College-place, between Bleecker and Houston sts., ON SUNDAY, at 3 and 7 P. M. Preaching at 10½ A. M. All are invited. Seats free.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH.—REV. DR. RAYMOND will preach in the Calvary Baptist Church, West 23d-st., at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M., on SUNDAY, Dec. 20.

NORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Corner 9th-av. and 31st-st.—Rev. HENRY DARLING, D. D., will preach on SABBATH, 20th inst., MORNING and EVENING, at the usual hours for public worship.

THE NEW-YORK FORUM—FREEST PLATform in America, corner Broadway and 23d-st., at 3 P. M. Discussion SUNDAY 20, *What is, and is not True Religion?* Free to all; everybody invited.

REV. SIDNEY A. COREY WILL PREACH in the Murray Hill Baptist Church, corner of Lexington-av. and 37th-st., on SUNDAY, Dec. 20, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and at 7½ P. M.

DR. P. B. RANDOLPH SPEAKS CORNER Broadway and 23d-st. at 10½ A. M. Subject: *The House that Jack Built*; at 7½ *Ancient and Modern Clairvoyants.* Seats free.

CHURCH OF THE PURITANS.—PREACHing on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½, and in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, by Rev. Dr. CHEEVER.

CHRISTMAS NIGHT.—IRVING HALL.—HANDEL'S oratorio, "THE MESSIAH," by the New-York Harmonic Society, with full orchestra. See future advertisements.

DRY GOODS.

EMPRESS CLOTHS, FRENCH POPLINS,

MERINOES, REPS, IRISH POPLINS, ALPACAS, DE LAINES, &c., &c.,

RETAIL AT REDUCED PRICES.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-STREET.
Nos. 47 to 49 CATHARINE-STREET.

DRESS GOODS FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

A large assortment of Desirable Low-Priced DRESS GOODS for HOLIDAY GIFTS.

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Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-STREET.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

GARNET, RUBY AND CLARET SILKS.

A fine assortment of all the new shades Plain Silks.

AT RETAIL.

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Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-STREET,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

LACE CURTAINS, CORNICES,

BANDS, LINENS, BLANKETS, COUNTERPANES, and HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS in every variety.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-STREET.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

RICH LACES FOR THE HOLIDAYS!

A choice assortment of Shawls, Points, Sets, Collars, Sashes, Barbes, Coiffures, Vails, Flounces, Handkerchiefs, &c.

ALSO, LOW-PRICED EMBROIDERIES, for Holiday Presents, in great variety.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

RICH SILKS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

MOIRE ANTIQUES, Rich Fancy, Plaid and Plain LYONS DRESS SILKS, including a fine assortment of extra rich Silk suitable for Carriage, Dinner and Evening wear AT RETAIL.

Also, a large assortment of Fashionable LOW PRICED SILKS.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-STREET,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-STREET.

CLOAKS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

On and after MONDAY, Dec. 21, the balance of our stock of WINTER CLOAKS—including all the latest and most fashionable styles—will be sold at retail at a GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

HOSIERY, UNDER-GARMENTS,

GLOVES, TIES, SCARFS, MUFFLERS, &c., &c., &c., a fine assortment at Retail,

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

MOURNING GOODS.

ENGLISH BOMBAZINES.
LUPINS BOMBAZINES.
EMPRESS CLOTHS.
HENRIETTA CLOTHS.
CRAPE EUGINES.
IMPERIAL REPS.
LUPINS DE LAINS.
BLACK SILKS.
HALF MOURNING GOODS.
BONNETS, CLOAKS AND SHAWLS.
CRAPE VEILS.
EMBROIDERIES, GLOVES, &c.

JACKSON'S MOURNING STORE,
No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

Richest class of fine Work Boxes, Jewel Cabinets and Boxes, fine Glove Boxes. A splendid assortment of fancy Cigar Stands and Boxes.

RICH PARIS FANS AND COMBS.

Ladies' and Gents' Dressing Cases, Desks, Papeteries, Fancy Ornaments, Toys, Games, &c.

FINE EMBROIDERED HANDKERCHIEFS,
COLLAR SETS,
LACE COLLARS, SLEEVES, SETS, VEILS,
WORSTED KNIT ARTICLES.
SACKS, HOODS, JACKETS, LEGGINS,
SONTAGS.
GLOVES AND SCARFS.
SASH, BONNET, AND TRIMMING RIBBONS.

Also, closing out below cost, Children's Trimmed Hats, Velvet Bonnets, &c.

J. BLUXOME,
NO. 1,117 BROADWAY, CORNER 25TH-ST.,
OPPOSITE WORTH MONUMENT.

REAL INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS

FROM $50
TO $1,500.

J. RUSSELL,
No. 232 Wooster-st.,
Three doors below Amity.

DRY GOODS.

KID GLOVES—

A NEW BRAND—
THE EMPRESS KID GLOVES,
FOR LADIES.

White, Black, and in Colors, Embroidered Backs, Fine, Soft, Elastic—equal to any in the market.

$1.00 A PAIR.

RICHARD GREEN,
No. 375 Canal-st., cor. Laurens.

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

A large importation—per steamer *City of Baltimore*—of

RICH SILK SCARFS,
NECK-TIES, AND
CASHMERE MUFFLERS,

together with a complete assortment of Hosiery, Under-garments, Shirts, Collars, Suspenders, Gloves, &c., &c.,

AT VERY LOW PRICES!!!

RICHARD GREEN,
NO. 375 CANAL-ST., COR. LAURENS.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

STRANG & ADRIANCE,
NO. 355 BROADWAY,
BETWEEN LEONARD AND FRANKLIN STS.,
NOW OPEN
AT RETAIL,

3,000 DRESSES FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS at a GREAT REDUCTION FROM FORMER PRICES,

CONSISTING OF

PRINTED DE LAINES,
FRENCH AND AMERICAN PRINTS,
POPLINS, PLAIN and BROCHE VELOURS,
ALPACAS, VALENCIAS, EMPRESS CLOTHS,
FRENCH MERINOS,
AND A GREAT VARIETY OF
NEW DRESS FABRICS.

These goods will be put up in DRESS PATTERNS and the price marked in plain figures on each dress, and placed on separate counters for convenience of customers.

ALSO,

CLOAKS, SHAWLS, SILKS, EMBROIDERIES, and Hosiery, together with a great variety of other rich goods, at low prices.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS!! CLOAKS!!!

AT DAVIDSON'S "BOWERY CLOAK STORE."

FOR
LADIES, MISSES, AND CHILDREN.

HEAVY UNION BEAVER CLOAKS, only $6 50.
HEAVY UNION DOESKIN CLOAKS, only $8 50.
HEAVY ENGLISH BEAVER CLOAKS, only $10.
HEAVY FRENCH DOESKIN CLOAKS, only $12 50.
ALSO,
WIDE BLACK SILK VELVET, only $5 and $7.
WIDE "LYONS VELVET," ALL SILK, only $12 50.
"LADIES' POLITELY WAITED UPON."

C. A. DAVIDSON,
No. 264 Bowery, between Prince and Houston sts.

HOSIERY, GLOVES AND UNDER GARMENTS.

All the best makes in ladies' and misses' English and German hosiery; ladies' and misses' drawers and vests; all the best makes in kid gloves, Alexandre's, Jouvin's and others celebrated; also, a great variety of Fall and Winter gloves, Ladies' and Misses' gaiters, sontags, capes, hoods, &c., &c.; French kids 75 cents, $1 and $1 25; children's kids 50 cents N. B. Two hundred dozen undressed kids, in all the fashionable shades at

ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st.

AT MADAME HUERSTEL'S,

No. 59 Bleecker-street,
Has just received from Paris
A LARGE ASSORTMENT
OF SPLENDID BALL DRESSES,
CLOAKS AND CORSETS,
Of the
FINEST DESCRIPTION.

CORSETS AND SKIRTS.

Mrs. Elger has the largest and cheapest assortment in the City, and is receiving weekly from Paris fresh goods manufactured expressly for her up Town Trade.

N. B.—Skirts made to order. Misses waists, pads, steels, lacings, rufflings, edgings and trimmings for undergarments. Ladies, Misses and Children's vests, drawers and pantelets. Skirts of the newest shapes and best quality only 85 cents. The cheapest lot of plain and hemstitched handkerchiefs in the City.

MRS. LAMB, NO. 852 BROADWAY,

would call attention to her choice assortment of ladies' dress caps, head-dresses, children's bonnets and illusion waists, all of which have been gotten up with especial regard to the holidays. Those wishing to make presents would do well to give her a call.

MRS. LAMB,
No. 852 Broadway, between 13th and 14th sts., a few doors above Wallack's Theatre.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.—THE GREATEST variety of useful and fancy articles, steel and jet ornaments, Fancy Combs, Porte-monnaies, Needle Books, Hair Nets, Ties, Sontags, Scarfs, Hoods, Children's Books, Gloves, Mits, Caps, &c.; Gloves for ladies and gents, 25 new styles; new styles embroidered Slippers, a splendid variety; fine Linen Handkerchiefs, 1 50 a doz., worth $2 50; $2 a doz., worth $3. New style Hoop Skirts, 85 cents; Zephyr only 18 cents, usual price 25 to 30 cents; undressed Kid and Paris Kid, $1, at ELGER'S cheap store, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

ARTISTIC GOUPIL'S 772 BROADWAY, N.Y. PRESENTS.

HOLIDAY GIFT SEEKERS
will find the most récherché as well as popular collection of
ART SPECIALTIES
AT GOUPIL'S.

OIL-PAINTINGS AND DRAWINGS.
NEW AND CHOICE ENGRAVINGS, elegantly framed in great variety of tasteful styles of carved, rustic, and plain black walnut, and richly gilt mouldings of the newest patterns.
PORTFOLIOS, DRAWING ALBUMS, OIL and WATER-COLOR BOXES, fitted with all requisites,
PALMER MARBLE PHOTOGRAPHS,
PHOTOGRAPH AND POSTAGE STAMP ALBUMS.
French and Swiss carved wood articles in large variety, embracing Cuckoo Clocks, Work, Glove, Jewel and Cigar Boxes, Book-racks, Brackets, Easels, Cartes de Visite Stands, Reading Stands, Card-cases, Thermometers, Frames, various sizes, &c., &c.
Prints and Photographs in Passe-partouts.
FRAMED ENGRAVINGS.
On view: Palmer's original bas-relief, "PEACE IN BONDAGE."

GOUPIL'S,
No. 772 Broadway, (Stewart's Block.)

MERRY CHRISTMAS WITH THE CHILDREN. MERRY THE WHOLE YEAR FOR ONE DOLLAR.

ROBERT MERRY'S MUSEUM.

This young people's favorite contains the choicest stories and most instructive articles from the pens of the best writers in the country.

January Number NOW READY, contains a new steel engraving of Hiram Hatchet, which will be given to all new subscribers.

Terms—$1 per year; 10 cents single copies.

J. N. STEARNS, Publisher.
No. 111 Fulton-st., New-York City.

STERLING GOODS FOR THE HOLIDAYS

(And all time,)
GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,
and fine Gold Jewelry,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
Staple Goods for the Holidays, and Lasting Tokens,
AT LOW PRICES.

T. B. BYNNER,
Importer and Dealer in Watches and Jewelry,
No. 175 BROADWAY, N. Y. UP STAIRS.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—AT A SACRIFICE WITHIN THE next ten days, a splendid plot of vacant property, comprising 142 City lots, one hour's ride from Wall-st., surrounded by first-class residences and very valuable building sites. Apply to B. H. TAYLOR, No. 8 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE FIVE-STORY BRICK HOUSE and lot No. 29 Stuyvesant-st. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—LOcated in Washington County, N. Y., on the Hudson River, a few miles from a railroad station, and about ten miles from Saratoga Springs; four acres of land, comfortable old-fashioned white house, well shaded grounds, good barn and other outbuildings. Price, $2,500. A desirable Summer residence. For further particulars inquire of WM. B. WATKINS, No. 62 Reade-st., N. Y., or JOHN A. PATTISON, Argyle, Washington County, N. Y.

TO LET—IN FAIRFIELD, CONN.—A LARGE and conveniently situated house, being five minutes' walk from depot and churches, will be let for $125 until the 1st of May next. Can be had for a longer term for $350 per annum. Apply to the POSTMASTER, Fairfield.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—LOT 22X98; house four stories, with modern improvements, and in first-rate order; the location is one of the pleasantest in the City. Apply at No. 26 Lamartine-place, from 11 to 3 o'clock. Price, $14 000.

WANTED—AN UNMARRIED MAN, SCOTCH, English or German, as vegetable gardener, and who understands taking care of horses. None need apply but those who can give the best of references. Address Box No. 1,864 Post-office.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE APPOINTED by the Common Council to make suitable arrangements for the obsequies of ANDRE FROMENT, late Alderman of the Fifteenth District, have decided upon the following

PROGRAMME.

The Pall Bearers, together with the City officials, and all others invited, will meet, with the Committee of the Common Council, in the Governor's Room, City Hall, at 12 M., on Sunday the 20th inst., and proceed to the Church in 15th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., where the funeral will take place.

ORDER OF PROCESSION FROM THE CHURCH AFTER THE FUNERAL SERVICES, UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE SERGEANT-AT-ARMS OF THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Grand Lodge of Southern New-York, I. O. O. F., under supervision of Grand Marshal Thomas Walsh.

Society of Tammany or Columbian Order, under the charge of Sagamore Messerve.

Clergymen and Physicians.

PALL BEARERS.		PALL BEARERS.
Past Grand Sire John A. Kennedy.	HEARSE.	Past Grand Sire John Y Savage.
Charles G. Cornell,		Daniel E. Delevan,
Douglas Taylor,		John Kelly,
Charles J. Chipp,		Geo. W. McClean,
F. I. A. Boole,		Richard B. Connolly
Morgan Jones,		John Murphy,
Alexander Brandon,		M. B. Brennan,
Elijah F. Purdy.		Wm. M. Tweed.

Family, relatives and friends of deceased.
Sergeant-at-Arms.
His Honor the Mayor.
Members of Common Council and Heads of Departments.

JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
JOHN HARDY,
LEWIS R. RYERS,
ALEX. BRANDON,
WM. JOYCE,
JOHN BRICE,
Joint Committee of Arrangements Common Council.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF PILOTS,
No. 69 SOUTH-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec 17, 1863.

NOTICE.—PURSUANT TO RESOLUTIONS OF the Board of Commissioners of Pilots, adopted at a regular meeting of said Board, held Dec 15, 1863, at their office, above indicated, all owners of vessels or craft now sunk in the waters of the Port and Harbor of New-York, at or near Piers Nos. 51, 52, 53, and 54, North River, are hereby notified to remove the same, with all their cargoes and appurtenances, within three days from this date, or the same will be removed at the risk and expense of said owners, as provided by law.

By order of the Board of Commissioners of Pilots.

D. A. NASH, Clerk.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, Dec. 4, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Board of Ordnance Officers, appointed for the purpose of examining officers applying to be commissioned as ordnance officers, of a rank not higher than Captain, will assemble at the office, on the 4th of January next, for the examination of Officers of the Army, applicants for the appointment of Second Lieutenant of Ordnance. All officers desirous of appearing before the Board, must first make application to that effect to the Chief of Ordnance, stating their age, present state of health, fulness, where and how educated, and what studies they have pursued. Such as wish to appear before the Board at its next meeting should file their application as herein required by or before the 25th Dec., 1863.

(Signed) GEO. D. RAMSAY, Brig.-Gen.,
Chief of Ordnance.

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS will meet every day, until further notice, in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, at 1 o'clock P. M. Parties having business with the Committee are respectfully invited to attend.

Alderman TERENCE FARLEY,
Alderman PETER MITCHELL,
Alderman JOHN T. HENRY,
Alderman F. I. A. BOOLE,
Alderman JOHN D. OTTIWELL
Councilman WM. JOYCE,
Councilman SAMUEL WEBSTER,
Councilman JOHN McCONNELL,
Councilman ALEX. BRANDON,
Councilman JOHN G. HAVILAND.

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every FRIDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in Room number twelve, City Hall. All persons interested in matters pending the action of the Committee, are invited to attend.

TERENCE FARLEY,
JACOB M. LONG,
PETER MASTERSON,
Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in Room number eight, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.

GEORGE A. JEREMIAH
TERENCE FARLEY,
CHARLES H. HALL,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC BUILDINGS, of the Board of Aldermen, will meet every TUESDAY, in Room No. 8 City Hall, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of considering all papers referred to such Committee. All parties interested will please attend without further notice.

PETER MASTERSON, } Committee on
JOHN FOX, } Public Buildings.
LEWIS R. RYERS.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen, will meet every SATURDAY, at two o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.

JOHN McCOOL,
PETER MITCHELL,
LEWIS R. RYERS,
Committee on Fire Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC HEALTH of the Board of Aldermen will meet in Room number twelve, City Hall, on TUESDAY of each week, at two o'clock P. M., until further notice. All persons interested in papers awaiting the action of the Committee are requested to attend.

TERENCE FARLEY,
JACOB M. LONG,
JOHN D. OTTIWELL.
Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON POLICE OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall, for the purpose of investigating all papers referred to them. All persons interested are respectfully requested to appear before the Committee without further notice.

PETER MASTERSON, }
GEO. A. JEREMIAH, } Committee on Police.
CHAS. H. HALL.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

BARGAINS FOR THE HOLIDAYS

IN TEAS, COFFEE, WINES, AND ALL KINDS OF GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

Flour, Fish; Raisins and Currants at 15 cents per pound; Citron and everything else used in every family; Butter, Cheese, Lard—all

CHEAP FOR CASH.

SUGARS—The largest assortment ever offered to the public in New-York.

THOMAS R. AGNEW,
No. 260 Greenwich-st., and No. 89 Murray st.

$200! $150! $100! $50!

PREMIUMS.

TO EDITORS, LADIES AND OTHERS:

I will pay the above-named amounts for the best four articles on either my SOAP, SALERATUS or CONCENTRATED POTASH.

The articles must state the writer's experience in using the goods, and must be not less than ten lines, and be published in the editorial columns of any good family newspaper.

Any party wishing to compete for the above, and desiring further information, may address the undersigned. Each person writing and publishing a notice as above, will mail a marked copy of the paper containing the notice to me, and also write me by mail, giving full address.

The Premiums will be awarded on the 4th day of July, 1864.

B. T. BABBITT,
Nos. 64 to 74 Washington-st., New-York.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 22, 1863.

To B. T. BABBITT:

SIR: Observing your Premium advertisement in the *Scientific American*, I concluded to state, in a few words, what I knew of the merits of your soap, having used it enough to conscientiously say that it is all that it is represented to be.

I wish to ask you if it is necessary to write my name in full under the article, should I put it in one of the New-Haven papers.

If the article, which is on the next page is of no account, please say so, and that will end the matter; if it is acceptable, it will appear in the paper immediately.

J. D. W.

Bright golden day that ever gave
The world a man who cares to save
Betimes the toil of womankind.
A man with an ingenious mind
Bestows a real gift to us:
Because experience proves it thus.
In every way its claims to aid,
There's none but true assertions made,
Thus to affirm the truth we're bold,
Since using this we are not sold:
Saving our time and patience too—
Our friends will find this statement true.
A single trial and you can
Perceive that BABBITT is the man.—J. D. W.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR NURSE.—WANTed, a situation, by a middle-aged woman, as chambermaid or to take care of children, or would do the general housework of a small family; has unexceptionable references. Call at No. 251 East 11th st., first floor front room.

A NUMBER OF WELL-RECOMMENDED German girls want situations as cooks, chambermaids, laundresses, nurses, girls for general housework. Mrs. LOWE'S German Institute, No. 17 Stanton-st., near the Bowery.

MALES.

A COACHMAN.—COACHMAN WANTED, IN the country, a few miles from the City. Address Box No. 1,180 Post-office, with residence and references.

HELP WANTED

EXPERIENCED SALESMEN, WHO CAN influence a large and desirable dry-goods trade, can make an advantageous arrangement with CUNNINGHAM, FROST & THROCKMORTONS, Nos. 71 and 73 Worth-st.

WANTED—A NUMBER OF INTELLIGENT, well-bred lads as cash-boys; to those who can bring good recommendations a liberal salary will be given. A. T. STEWART & CO., Broadway and 10th-st.

WANTED—MEN TO SELL THE OLD FRANKLIN ALMANAC.

Apply to DICK & FITZGERALD, No. 18 Ann-st.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

Office of Army Clothing and Equipage, No. 502 Broadway, New-York, Dec. 15, 1863.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock, M., on MONDAY, the 28th inst., for furnishing by contract, at the Depot of Army Clothing and Equipage, in New-York City,

Cavalry Jackets.
Light Artillery Jackets.
Great Coats, Infantry.
Great Coats, Cavalry.
Flannel Sack Coats, lined.
Flannel Sack Coats, unlined.
Trousers, Infantry.
Trowsers, Cavalry.
Flannel Drawers.
Knit Drawers.
Flannel Shirts.
Knit Shirts.
Stockings.
Blankets, Woolen, domestic manufacture.
Blankets, India Rubber.
Ponchos, India Rubber.
Bootees.
Boots.
Negro Brogans.
Great Coat Straps.
Hats, trimmed, Infantry.
Hat Cords and Tassels, Cavalry.
Hat Cords and Tassels, Hospital Stewards.
Brass Letters, A to M.
Forage Caps.
Worsted Sashes.
Chevrons, Ordnance Sergeants, (Silk.)
Chevrons, Hospital Stewards.
Chevrons, Service.
Chevrons, Cavalry, for Sergeant-Majors, Quartermasters' Sergeants, First Sergeants, Sergeants and Corporals.
Chevrons, Artillery, for Sergeant-Majors, Quartermasters' Sergeants, First Sergeants, Sergeants and Corporals.
Chevrons, Infantry, for Sergeant-Majors, Quartermasters' Sergeants, First Sergeants, Sergeants and Corporals.
Hospital Tents, Cotton and Linen.
Wall Tents, Cotton and Linen.
Common Tents, Cotton and Linen.
Hospital Tent Poles.
Wall Tent Poles.
Common Tent Poles.
Hospital Tent Pins.
Wall Tent Pins.
Common Tent Pins.
Camp Kettles.
Mess Pans.
Shovels.
National Colors, Artillery.
National Colors, Infantry.
Regimental Colors, Artillery.
Regimental Colors, Infantry.
Camp Colors, Artillery.
Camp Colors, Infantry.
Color Cords and Tassels, Artillery.
Color Cords and Tassels, Infantry.
Garrison Flags.
Storm Flags.
Garrison and Storm Flag Halliards.
Recruiting Flags.
Knapsacks, complete.
Canteens, complete.
Drums, complete, Infantry, full size.
Fifes, "B," "C" and "E."
Company Order Books.
Company Clothing Account Books.
Company Descriptive Books.
Company Morning Report Books.
Regimental General Order Books.
Regimental Letter Books.
Regimental Descriptive Books.
Regimental Index Books.
Regimental Order Books.

Samples or specifications of which can be seen at this office. Bidders will present samples of the articles or the materials of which the articles are to be made, which they propose to deliver, and state in their proposals the quantity they wish to furnish; how soon they can commence, and within what time they can deliver the full quantity they bid for.

A written guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, must accompany each bid, setting forth that if a contract is awarded to the party mentioned therein he will at once execute a contract and give bonds for its faithful performance.

The right is reserved to the United States to reject any part or the whole of the bids, as may be deemed for the interest of the service.

Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for furnishing (here insert the articles bid for,)" and address to

Lieut.-Col. D. H. VINTON,
Deputy Quartermaster-General U. S. Army.

Office Com. of Sub. Vol. Ser., No. 2 Bridge-st., New-York, Dec. 10, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS, TO BE INDORSED, "Proposals for Cooked Rations," will be received by the undersigned, at this office, until 4 o'clock P. M. of MONDAY, the 21st inst., for supplying and delivering at such points as *may be required*, for one year from Jan. 1, 1864, or for such shorter period as may be directed by the Commissary-General of Subsistence, Cooked Rations to all troops in the service of the United States who may be in New-York City, or its immediate vicinity, as well as to those who may be en route, under military orders, for whom they may be required by the proper authority. The ration is to be served in three meals a day, and is to be fully equal in *quality* and equivalent in *amount* to the authorized ration of the United States army, which consists of the following articles and quantities for 100 complete rations, viz.:

{ 75 pounds of Pork, or Bacon Sides, or Shoulders or Hams,
{ or 125 pounds of Salt or Fresh Beef.
{ 137½ pounds of Flour or Soft Bread,
{ or 100 pounds of Hard Bread.
15 pounds of Beans or Peas.
10 pounds of Rice or Hominy.
{ 8 pounds of Roasted and Ground Coffee,
{ or 10 pounds of Green Coffee,
{ or 1½ pounds of Tea.
15 pounds of Sugar.
1 gallon of Vinegar.
1¼ pounds of Adamantine Candles.
4 pounds of Soap.
3¾ pounds of Salt.
4 ounces of Black Pepper.
30 pounds of Potatoes.
1 quart of Molasses.

The bidder must state the price per ration for supplying, cooking and serving the same, *in a building furnished at public expense*, which price must include all other expenses, such as supplying table furniture, cooking apparatus, fuel, transportation of rations, &c.

The bidder must also state the price per ration for supplying, cooking and serving the same, *the contractor to furnish a suitable building*, which price must include all other expenses as above.

All bids must be accompanied by a guarantee, as follows:

We, the undersigned, hereby guarantee that in case the foregoing bid of ———— be accepted it shall be duly fulfilled according to its true purport and conditions; also, that a written contract shall be executed, with bonds in the sum of $10,000.

Names of Guarantors. }

To this must be attached a certificate signed by the U. S. District Judge, or U. S. District Attorney, or Collector of the Port, in form as follows:

"*I hereby certify that the above-named are known to me as men of property, and are good and sufficient guarantors.*"

All bidders must give their names in full, and also state their place of residence and of business.

Each bid must have a printed copy of this advertisement attached to it.

The Government reserves the right to reject any bid which seems unreasonable or disadvantageous to it.

No contract will be awarded to any person offering more than one bid, or naming more than one price, excepting as above indicated, or who is in any way interested in more than one offer.

F. H. MOORE, Capt. C. S. V. S.

PROPOSALS FOR CAVALRY HORSES.

Cavalry Bureau,
Office of the Chief Quartermaster,
Washington, D. C., Nov. 25, 1863.

Proposals are solicited, and will be received at this office, for the furnishing of cavalry horses, to be delivered at Washington, D. C., St. Louis, Mo., and Chicago, Ill.

The horses to comply with the following specifications, viz.: to be from fifteen (15) to sixteen (16) hands high, from five (5) to nine (9) years old, well broken to the saddle, compactly built, in good flesh, and free from all defects.

The ability of the bidder to fulfill his agreement, must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures must be appended to the guarantee. No proposals will be entertained unless the oath of allegiance of the person or persons bidding shall be on file in this office.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of the Clerk of the nearest District Court, or of the United States District-Attorney.

Proposals must be addressed to Lieut.-Col. C. G. SAWTELLE, Chief Quartermaster, Cavalry Bureau, and be indorsed on the envelope "Proposals for Cavalry Horses."

Cavalry horses agreeing with the above specifications will be purchased in open market at fair prices, at the following places, viz.: New-York City, Albany, Buffalo and Rochester, N. Y.; Pittsburgh, Penn.; Columbus, Ohio; Boston, Mass.; Augusta, Me., and Madison, Wis.

C. G. SAWTELLE,
Lieut.-Col. and Chief Quartermaster, Cavalry Bureau.

U. S. A. Medical Purveyor's Office, Memphis, Tenn., Dec. 1, 1863.

MANUFACTURERS, DEALERS AND IMPORTERS are invited to send to this office price-lists of and tenders for any or all of the articles of medical and hospital supplies required for the use of the army. Copies of the Supply-table can be seen at the office of any Medical Purveyor. Further particulars made known on application to

HENNELL STEVENS,
Medical Storekeeper, U. S. Army,
Medical Purveyor, Dept. Tenn.

LOST AND FOUND.

$100 REWARD.

The New-Jersey Express Company hereby cautions all persons, firms and corporations against receiving or negotiating the following named U. S. 5-20 bonds, which were stolen from the Company's office at Bordentown, N. J., Dec. 19, 1863:

No. 2,899, one bond, $500.
No. 6,237, one bond, $100.
No. 6,236, one bond, 100.

A reward of $50 will be paid for the recovery of the above bonds, and a like amount for evidence that will detect the thief. GEO. R. DUNN, Superintendent.

Newark, N. J., Dec. 19, 1863.

$25 REWARD.—LOST, ABOUT 4 O'CLOCK to-day, at, or near H. E. Legrain's, corner Waverley-place and Broadway, or from there to Broome-st., and getting into a 4th av. stage, a green morocco PORTEMONNAIE, containing $100 in $5 bills, $20 in small bills, and about 5½ English Sovereigns, and a receipt in French. The finder will please return it to the desk of the Everett House, when the above reward will be paid.

New-York, Dec. 18.

STATIONERY.

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN BOOKS, cheap. Great variety of PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS, GAMES and BOOKS for CHILDREN OF ALL AGES, and SUPERBLY BOUND BOOKS FOR HOLIDAYS, at DION THOMAS', No. 142 Nassau-st., near Spruce.

DIARIES FOR 1864.—PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS. Expense Books, Games, Daily Journals, &c., by FRANCIS & LOUTREL, No. 45 Maiden-lane.

AUCTION SALES.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.

In the Circuit Court of the United States, District of Indiana, November Term, 1863.

Robert L. Cutting *vs.* the President and Directors of the Peru and Indianapolis Railroad Company, et al.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on the 15th day January, A. D. 1864, between the hours of ten o'clock in the forenoon and four o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at the Court-house, in the city of Indianapolis, County of Marion, and State of Indiana, the undersigned, the Marshal of the United States of the District aforesaid, by virtue of a certified copy of the decree rendered and made by the Court in the above entitled cause, issued by the Clerk of said Court, will sell at auction and public outcry, the following described property and rights of the said Peru and Indianapolis Railroad Company, to wit:

The Peru and Indianapolis Railroad, running and extending from Peru, in the County of Miami, and State of Indiana, through the Counties of Miami, Howard, Tipton, Hamilton and Marion, to the City of Indianapolis, in said County of Marion; and all and singular the land and real estate of which the said Railroad Company was, on the 5th day of March, 1856, or now is seized or possessed, together with all the land under and on each side of the track, to the whole width and extent that the said Company was or is seized or possessed of the same, together with the superstructure, tracks and rails thereon and the bridges, viaducts, fences, depot grounds, and buildings thereon, engines, cars, tools, materials, machinery, and all the personal property, rights thereto or interest therein of the said Company, and also all that certain piece of land extending from the termination of the said Railroad at Peru to the Lake Erie, Wabash and St. Louis Railroad, acquired or to be acquired by said Company, and the road built or to be built thereon, with the superstructure and rails placed or to be placed thereon, and all the depot grounds acquired or to be acquired, and all other property, real or personal, acquired or to be acquired by said Company; and also all the tolls, rents, and income to be had or levied from the said Railroad extending from Peru to Indianapolis and the extension thereof to the Lake Erie, Wabash and St. Louis Railroad, now called the Toledo and Wabash Railway Company, and all franchises, rights, and privileges of the said Peru and Indianapolis Railroad Company of, in, to, or concerning the same and any and every part thereof.

The rents and profits of said property will first be offered for sale, and, upon failing to realize a sufficient sum to satisfy the demand due upon said decree, I will, at the same time and place, in like manner offer for sale the fee simple of the property, effects, rights and franchises above described, ordered to be sold as the property of the said Peru and Indianapolis Railroad Company in the above-entitled suit.

The sale will be made without relief from the valuation and appraisement laws of the State of Indiana; and said property, &c., will be sold as an entirety, and subject to the prior and paramount lien of the deed of trust or mortgage executed by said Company on the 1st day of July, 1852, to James Winslow, as Trustee, to secure the payment of the bonds of the Company, amounting to $600,000, and interest thereon, which interest, unpaid on the 1st day of July, 1863, amounted to $69,734 17, and also subject to the rights and claims of the judgment recovered by the Madison and Indianapolis Railroad Company against said Peru and Indianapolis Railroad Company, in the Fall of 1855, in the Circuit Court of Marion County, Indiana, for $37,527, and which judgment has been assigned to Francis B. Cutting. The purchase money must be paid at the time the property is struck down, and upon default the property may again be offered and sold, the purchaser so failing to pay being responsible for any loss upon the reoffering.

DAVID G. ROSE, U. S. Marshal.
Wm. Henderson, Hendricks & Hord, Attorneys for complainant.
Nov. 13, 1863.

SCRANTON COAL AT AUCTION.

Office of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western R. R. Co., New-York, Dec. 12, 1863.

This Company will hold their ELEVENTH REGULAR MONTHLY AUCTION, on WEDNESDAY, the 23d day of December, 1863, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the office of the Company, No. 35 William-st., at which time they will offer, by Simeon Draper, Auctioneer,

TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND TONS OF FRESH-MINED SCRANTON COAL,

embracing all the usual sizes, and deliverable at their depot, Elizabethport, N. J., during the month of January next.

The sale will be positive. Each lot put up will be sold to the highest bidder; no bids, *in any form whatever*, being made for account of, or on behalf of the Company.

Fifty cents per ton, in bankable funds, to be paid at the time and place of sale, and the balance, in like funds on receiving the order for the coal, which must be called for within ten days thereafter, and the coal taken away within thirty days from the day of sale, unless navigation is obstructed. Buyers who wish, however, can have an additional thirty days for taking the delivery of their purchases, by making a further deposit of fifty cents per ton within the ten days above specified. Interest, at 7 per cent. per annum, will in such case be charged on the balance, from the time stipulated for payment until paid; and twenty-five cents per ton to cover the expense of stocking the coal,—both to be paid on delivery of order.

The other conditions of sale will be substantially those hitherto accepted by all purchasers, by private contract, of coal deliverable at Elizabethport, so far as applicable. The coal will be delivered direct from the cars on their arrival from the mines, when practicable—otherwise from the stock. These conditions will be modified to meet the wants of ocean steamers, whose arrival cannot be definitely fixed. JOHN BRISBIN, President.

Edward Schenck, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT CABINET FURNITURE.

PERFMPTORY SALE OF THE
ENTIRE STOCK OF
M. BERLITZ, ESQ.,

who is retiring from business.

By EDWARD SCHENCK, on MONDAY and TUESDAY, Dec. 21 and 22, at 10½ A. M., at the warerooms No. 588 Hudson-st., corner of Charles-st. The entire elegant stock, consisting of elegant carved rosewood and mahogany suites, covered in brocatel, moquet reps and haircloth, etageres, centre-tables, in all different styles, card-tables, bookcases, in rosewood and black walnut, elegant rosewood and mahogany and black walnut bedsteads, bureaus, commodes and washstands, easy and rocking chairs, reception chairs, lounges, in moquet and reps, elegant dining-room suites, in oak and black walnut, buffets, dining chairs, and a large assortment of every description of first-class furniture. The above may be examined at any time previous to the sale, which will be positive and without reserve. Purchasers can have their furniture packed and shipped in the best manner, or it may remain at the store free of charge until Jan. 1.

Danl. H. Burdett, Auctioneer.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.

By BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of an order of the United States Circuit Court for the State of New-York, to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 22d day of December, 1863, at 12 o'clock, at noon, on board thereof, the prize ship GOUDAR, her tackle, &c., &c., as she now lies.

N. B.—The above vessel now lies at the Commercial Wharf, northwest corner Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn.

Dec. 8, 1863. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.

Daniel H. Burdett, Auctioneer.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.

BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 22d day of December, 1863, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Union Stores, Brooklyn, the cargo of the prize steamer ELIZABETH, consisting of dry goods, shoes, leather, hardware, drugs, medicines, military equipments, clothing, blankets, tin, lead, &c., &c. R. MURRAY,

Dec. 11, 1863. U. S. Marshal.

Daniel H. Burdett, Auctioneer.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.

BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 21st day of December, 1863, at 11½ o'clock A. M., at the Union stores, Brooklyn, the cargo of the prize schooner EZILDA, consisting of Rio coffee, about 66 bags; codfish in boxes, olives in kegs, printing paper, and 1 bbl. white wax. ROBT. MURRAY, Esq., U. S. Marshal.

December 9, 1863.

Danl. H. Burdett, Auctioneer.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.

BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of an order of the United States Circuit Court for the State of New-York, to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 21st day of December, at 12 o'clock at noon, on board thereof, the prize ship ALLIANCE, her tackle, &c., as she now lies.

N. B.—The above vessel now lies at Union-st., Brooklyn. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.

December 8, 1863.

E. H. Ludlow, Auctioneer.

CLOSING SALES OF CARRARA MARBLE STATUARY, MOSAIC TABLES, PEDESTALS, GARDEN FOUNTAINS, FIGURES FOR GARDENS AND PARLORS, BRONZES, ALABASTER WORKS OF ART, &c.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, and THURSDAY, December 22d, 23d and 24th, at 11 o'clock each day, at the store No. 646 Broadway, next to corner of Bleecker-st., a very large and choice collection of Carrara marble statuary, of pleasing subjects, large marble vases, richly carved tazzas, or fountains; four figures, "The Seasons," for garden; an elaborately carved Carrara marble fountain, with three basins; a choice assortment of marble and alabaster works of art, for the decoration of parlors, &c., the whole of which are the direct importation from Italy of Signors Giovannoise & Zannoise. Also, a fine assortment of bronze clocks, figures and groups, Bohemian glassware, &c. These sales will be the closing ones, and every lot offered will be positively sold. The store is now open to visitors and catalogues ready.

Albert C. Haywood, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, AT PUBLIC AUCTION, TO-MORROW, (Monday,) Dec. 21, at 11 A. M., at the splendid private residence No. 123 East 10th-st., a few doors west of Broadway, all the elegant household furniture, consisting of dining-room, parlor and bedroom furniture, all first-class and made to order; rich Parisian ornaments suitable for holiday presents. Also, fine French plate mantel mirror, and one first-class rosewood Piano-forte. Those wanting furniture will find this a rare opportunity to supply themselves. The entire stock valued at $16,000.

Assistant Quartermaster's Office,
Corner G and 22d streets,
Washington, D. C., Nov. 27, 1863.

NOTICE.—WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION on WEDNESDAYS, the 9th and 23d December, 1863, at the Coral, near the Observatory in this city, a lot of public horses and mules condemned as unfit for public service.

Terms cash in Government funds. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M.

C. H. TOMPKINS,
Capt. and A. Q. M., U. S. A.

WE WOULD CALL ATTENTION TO THE sale of choice old wines, &c., to be sold at auction on Monday, Dec. 21st, 1863, by E. H. Ludlow & Co., at 12 o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 3 Pine-st., by order of the Executor of Pendleton Estate.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A FAMILY (FOUR ADULTS) DESIRE A well-furnished front parlor and bed-rooms, in 2d story, with first-class board, in a family who have no other boarders. Price liberal. Location between 13th and 38th sts., and 6th and Lexington avs. Address Box No. 516 Post-office.

A CLERGYMAN DESIRES THE COMFORTS of a home for himself only, and would much prefer to be in a Christian family where there are no boarders. Address PRESBYTERIAN, Station D, Bible House.

FINANCIAL.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.

DISTRICT OF INDIANA.

By virtue of a certified copy of a decree and venditioni exponas to me issued, and directed by the Clerk of the United States District Court for the District of Indiana, I will, on the 4th day of January, 1864, at the office of the Treasurer of State, in the City of Indianapolis, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 6 o'clock P. M. of said day, expose to sale, at public outcry, to the highest bidders, for cash, 109,000 of Indiana five per cent. State Stocks, the numbers of the certificates of which, and the respective amounts thereof, are as follows:

No. of Cer.	Amount.	No. of Cer.	Amount.	No. of Cer.	Amount.
576	$5,000	1050	$2,000	1263	$9,000
1288	4,000	1352	9,000	1353	1,000
1388	2,000	1493	3,000	1580	6,000
1676	4,000	1782	7,000	1836	6,000
1928	2,000	2139	4,000	107	11,000
294	3,000	320	3,000	663	6,000
816	7,000	897	8,000	1172	5,000
1220	5,000				
Total					$109,000

Each certificate will be sold separately and in the order above given, but in no event will either of said certificates be struck off and sold by me for less than seventy-five per cent. of the par value thereof. Certificates of purchase will be by me executed and delivered to the purchasers, which under and by the terms of the decree, will entitle the purchasers to have the said certificates of stock purchased regularly transferred as by the laws of Indiana provided, and new certificates issued as in case of a regular transfer.

Dec. 4, 1863. D. G. ROSE, U. S. Marshal.

Office of Excelsior Fire Insurance Company, No. 130 Broadway, New-York, Dec. 12, 1863.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS, held at the Office this day, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, This Company has called upon its stockholders for such amounts as would make its capital equal to the amount fixed by its charter; and *whereas,* Some of the said stockholders have refused or neglected to pay the amount so called for after notice; now, be it

Resolved, That this Company require the return of the original certificates of stock held by each and all of the stockholders, who have so neglected or refused, on or before the 21st of December inst.

Resolved, That new certificates for such numbers of shares of stock as the said stockholders may be entitled to, at fifty per cent. of the par value thereof, be issued in lieu of the original certificates required to be returned respectively.

Resolved, That the foregoing preamble and resolutions be published in two newspapers of the City of New-York daily, commencing the 14th of December inst., until and including the 21st of December inst.

EUGENE PLUNKETT, President.
Samuel M. Craft, Secretary.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK,

NO. 4 WALL-ST.

DESIGNATED DEPOSITORY AND FISCAL AGENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Regular agency for the NATIONAL LOANS.

Subscriptions received for U. S. 5-20 BONDS, and COMMISSIONS ALLOWED to Bankers.

Bonds on hand for immediate delivery.

Especial care given to the interests of DEPOSITORS and CORRESPONDENTS.

SAMUEL C. THOMPSON, President.
James Curphey, Cashier.

LEAVENWORTH & SANDERSON,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 19 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, AMERICAN AND FOREIGN SPECIE AND UNCURRENT MONEY.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the Brokers' Boards on Commission. Collections made on all accessible points in the United States and Canada.

Interest allowed on deposits.

Office of the Atlantic Mutual Ins. Co., No. 51 Wall-st., New-York, Dec. 14, 1863.

THE BOOKS OF THIS COMPANY WILL close on the 31st inst., preparatory to its annual statement. Persons holding policies on risks which shall have terminated during the year prior to 1st January next, are requested to furnish an account of the premiums thereon, and a statement of all claims for return of premiums, to prevent discrepancies in the accounts.

J. H. CHAPMAN,
Acting Secretary.

The Quicksilver Mining Company, No. 21 Nassau-st., New-York, Dec. 7, 1863.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Continental Hotel, in the City of Philadelphia, at 11 A. M. on MONDAY, Jan. 4, 1864.

The annual election of Directors will be held on the same day, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M.

The Transfer Books will be closed on SATURDAY, Dec. 19, 1863, and reopened on TUESDAY, Jan. 5, 1864.

By order. J. B. RANDOL, Secretary.

Office of the Toledo and Wabash Railway Co., No. 132 Broadway, New-York, Nov. 1, 1863.

THE TOLEDO AND WABASH RAILWAY COMPANY will extend until 1866 the payment of all their First Mortgage Bonds which shall be presented at this office for that purpose before the 1st day of January next.

By order of the Board of Directors.

A. BOODY, President.

IN THE MATTER OF THE KNICKERBOCKER BANK.—NOTICE—The United States Trust Company of New-York, as Receiver of the said Bank, having already redeemed or provided for all the circulating notes issued, and for all the other indebtedness of the said Bank, will (in pursuance of an order of the Supreme Court, made on the 10th day of December inst.,) on and after the 16th day of December inst., declare and pay at their office, No. 48 Wall-st., a final dividend in said matter. Such dividend will be 89 per cent. on the following claims: First, on the amount paid by the stockholders on the assessment of their stock; second, the amount paid by stockholders by way of compromise, under the order of Court on the assessment of their stock; and, third, the amount paid by purchasers for the judgment against stockholders, which were sold at public auction by order of the Court.

JOHN A. STEWART, Secretary.

New-York, Dec. 14, 1863.

Office of Mariposa Company, No. 34 Wall-street, New-York.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE following Bonds of the Mariposa Company, of one thousand dollars each, were this day drawn by lot for redemption, from the whole number of fifteen hundred, viz.: Nos. 184, 251, 284, 312, 408, 485, 568, 580, 591, 658, 809, 902, 963, 980, 997, 1038, 1095, 1142, 1156, 1373, 1388, 1439, 1443, 1457, 1459; and that the same, together with the six months' accrued interest, will be paid in gold, on the 1st day of January next, on presentation at the office of the Company. Bonds must be presented within ten days after the first day of January next, under penalty of forfeiture of the privilege of redemption from the sinking fund under this drawing.

MORRIS KETCHUM, Treasurer.

Dated Dec. 7, 1863.

PEORIA AND OQUAWKA RAILROAD COMPANY.—The undersigned, having obtained a decree to sell the above road, are now prepared to receive the First and Second Mortgage Bonds and issue for them Trustees' Certificates, under the agreement to reorganize the Company, made at a general meeting of bondholders and creditors, held Dec. 23, 1862.

The Bonds can be exchanged for Certificates at No. 24 Exchange-place, office of WESTON, DE BILLIER & CO.

CHARLES L. FROST, }
EDWARD WESTON, } Trustees.
HENRY G. MARQUAND, }

New-York, Dec. 16, 1863.

Cumberland Coal and Iron Company, New-York, Dec. 18, 1863.

THE HOLDERS OF THE SECOND MORTGAGE bonds of this Company, now past due, are hereby notified that the amount due thereon, with accrued interest, will be paid upon presentation of the bonds at the office of ABM. BELL'S SON, No. 25 Park-row, in this City. H. ROUSSEL, Secretary.

SACRAMENTO VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.—The coupons due 1st January, 1864, of the First Mortgage Bonds of this Company, will be paid on and after that date *in Gold Coin*, less Government tax, at the office of SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD.

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
Bought and sold at Board of Brokers,
By A. G. HEMINWAY & CO.,
No. 53 Exchange-place.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,

NO. 429 CANAL-ST., CORNER OF VARICK.

OPEN DAILY from 10 A. M. to 2, and from 5 to 7 P. M. SIX PER CENT. interest allowed on sums of $500 and under, and FIVE PER CENT. on larger sums.

EDER V. HAUGHWOUT, President.
JOHN McLEAN, }
WM. S. WHITLOCK, } Vice-Presidents.
Gardner S. Chapin, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

NO. 96 WARREN-ST.

Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on all sums entitled thereto. Open daily from 10 to 2 P. M., and on Monday, Thursday and Saturday afternoons from 4 to 7 P. M. N. B.—Money to loan on bond and mortgage.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

NO. 283 BOWERY.

Open daily, from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed on sums of $1,000 and under; five per cent. on larger sums. Deposits made on or before Jan. 1, will draw interest from that date. CHAS. PECK,
Henry C. Fisher, Secretary. President.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,

No. 177 Chatham-square, New-York.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.

Interest on money deposited on or before Jan. 1, 1864, will commence on that date.

Bank open daily from 10 to 2 and 5 to 7 P. M.

M. D. VAN PELT, President.
CHARLES D. BAILEY, Treasurer.
J. P. Cooper, Secretary.

DENTISTRY.

AT DR. WAIT'S, NO. 98 FOURTH-AV.,

Opposite 11th-st.

Teeth handsomely inserted	$8 00
Gum blocks, perfect imitation of nature	20 00
Teeth filled, gold	1 00
Teeth filled, silver or dentine	50
Teeth extracted, positively without pain	50

COLTON
DENTAL ASSOCIATION.

Dr. Colton has returned to the City and will administer the gas personally for the extraction of teeth. 22 Bond street. G. Q. COLTON, JOHN ALLEN & SON.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME, STYLISH COUPE, nearly new. Apply at the carriage establishment of WOOD BROTHERS, Broadway, just above the Metropolitan Hotel.

SHIPPING.

GALWAY LINE
THE

ATLANTIC IRISH ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

ADRIATIC, 1,200 Horse-power, 4,000 Tons.
HIBERNIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
COLUMBIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
ANGLIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.

The magnificent side-wheel Steamship
HIBERNIA,
Capt. Moran,

will sail from BOSTON, for GALWAY and LIVERPOOL, on TUESDAY, Dec. 29, to be followed by the ADRIATIC from NEW-YORK Jan. 1.

Rates of passage, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency: First Cabin, $80; Intermediate $40; Steerage, $30. New York to St. Johns, $60, $35, $20.

Passengers forwarded also to London, Paris, Hamburg, Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at lowest rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Galway to New-York and Boston, $30, $40, $85, $105.

For passage, apply to

SABEL & SEARLE,
No. 23 Broadway.

For rates of freight and specie, and all other information, apply to

LAWRENCE, GILES & CO.,
No. 11 South William-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR,
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Dec. 16.
CANADA leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 23.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, Dec. 30.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Jan. 6.
CHINA leaves New-York Wednesday, Jan. 13.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, Jan. 20.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$132 50
Second Cabin Passage	80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$112 50
Second Cabin Passage	65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL— Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (Cork Harbor.) The well-known Steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:

ETNA .... Saturday .... Dec. 19
CITY OF WASHINGTON ... Saturday .... Dec. 26
EDINBURGH .... Saturday .... Jan. 2

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in Gold, or its equivalent in Currency.

First Cabin	$80 00	Steerage	$30 00
First Cabin to London	85 00	Steerage to London	34 00
First Cabin to Paris	95 00	Steerage to Paris	40 00
First Cabin to Hamburg	90 00	Steerage to Hamburg	37 00

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85, $105; Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information, apply at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

NOTICE.

The steamship CITY OF CORK, of this line, will sail as an Extra Steamer on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 23; has splendid accommodations for a few cabin and steerage passengers at reduced rates, payable in United States Currency.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

The undersigned will dispatch one of the undermentioned or other first-class full powered British built steamers from

NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,

calling at Queenstown to land passengers and latest TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.	To sail.
VIRGINIA	2,876	Grace.	Tuesday, Dec. 29.

These steamers have been all built under the inspection of the Chief Surveyor to the Liverpool Underwriters' Registry of Iron Ships, they have extra water-tight compartments, and classed first-class for 22 years.

They are fitted up for first, second, and third-class passengers, which are charged at the following rates:

First Cabin .... { $90 / 75 } Payable in Currency.
Steerage 35

Dietary and accommodation unsurpassed by any other line of steamers.

For further particulars, apply to

WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.

The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer

DAMASCUS,
Capt. Brown,

carrying the Canadian and United States Mails, will sail from Portland next

SATURDAY, Dec. 19.

Rates of passage from New-York: First-class, according to accommodations, $87 and $72. Steerage, found with good provisions, $3- 50, payable in Gold or its equivalent in United States currency. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage, apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York.

SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

FOR HAVANA AND NEW-ORLEANS.

TO SAIL ON
SATURDAY, Dec. 26, at 12 o'clock M.
THE NEW SIDE-WHEEL U. S. M. STEAMSHIP
MORNING STAR,
J. M. COURTENAY, COMMANDER,

will sail as above from Pier No. 46, 3d Pier above Canal-st., North River.

N. B.—The steamship EVENING STAR will sail for HAVANA and NEW-ORLEANS, SATURDAY, Jan. 9.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 161 Broadway.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS PER GEORGE CROMWELL FOR NEW ORLEANS.

On account of an accident to her machinery, the GEORGE CROMWELL is unable to leave as advertised for New Orleans, and the steamship "LOCUST POINT" has been substituted and will leave on TUESDAY, December 22, at noon.

Shippers holding bills of lading per GEORGE CROMWELL are notified to hand them into this office for alteration, and to transfer their insurance to LOCUST POINT.

H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE, VIA PANAMA,

FOR SAN FRANCISCO AND OREGON.
On WEDNESDAY, Dec. 23, at noon,
The steamship
ILLINOIS, 2,500 tons,

the finest, fastest and strongest steamship in the California trade, will sail as above, from the pier foot of Warren-st., North River.

For freight or passage, apply to

D. N. CARRINGTON, No. 177 West-st.

DIVIDENDS.

New-York, Dec. 16, 1863.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF NEW-JERSEY ZINC COMPANY, held at Jersey City, N. J., this day, a dividend of Four per Cent. was declared on Preferred Stock, and Two per Cent. on Common Stock, payable on and after the 1st proximo at the transfer office of the Company, No. 108 Liberty-st. The transfer books will be closed from this date until Jan. 1, 1864. The following gentlemen were elected officers of the Company, viz.: Rufus R. Graves, President; Wm. Redmond, Vice-President; A. H. Farlin, Treasurer and Secretary. A. H. FARLIN,

Treasurer and Secretary.

Butchers' and Drovers' Bank, New-York, Dec. 15, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have declared a dividend of Five per Cent. (free of Government tax) from the earnings of the current six months, payable on the 2d day of January next. The Transfer Books will remain closed until the day of payment. R. P. PERRIN, Cashier.

Bank of New-York, Dec. 18, 1863.

159TH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after 2d January next. The Transfer Books will be closed from this date until 2 January. W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

Bank of the Commonwealth, New-York, Dec. 18, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Bank have declared a dividend of four per cent. payable to the stockholders on MONDAY, the 4th of January next.

The transfer books will be closed till that date.

GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

Manufacturers' and Merchants' Bank, New-York, Dec. 15, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Four (4) per Cent., payable on and after Jan. 2, free of Government tax.

Transfer Books will be closed from the 25th December to Jan 2. A. MASTERTON, Cashier.

EAST RIVER BANK—DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have declared a Dividend from the profits of the last six months of 3½ per cent. payable on and after January 2, 1864.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 22d inst. to January 2, 1864, inclusive.

W. S. CARMAN, Cashier.

Hanover Bank, New-York, Dec. 16, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent. on the capital stock, free of Government tax, payable on the 2d day of January next. The transfer books will be closed from the 22d inst. to the day of payment. By order. THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier.

TO LET.

FOR RENT.—THE AMERICAN BANK-NOTE Company offers for rent, until May 1, 1866, the whole of the upper or fifth floor of Trinity Building; also, the western half of the basement and sub basement floors, to which there are entrances both on Trinity-place and Thames-street. These premises are furnished with water, gas and steam power.

The Company also offers for rent the second and third floors of the brick building, No. 76 John-st., where steam power can be obtained, if wanted. Apply to

WM. R. BLISS,
Secretary of the American Bank-Note Company.

STORE TO LET—STOCK AND FIXTURES for sale of one of the oldest stands in the City.
SETH M. CORWIN, No. 9[illegible] 6th-av.

TO LET—THE BASEMENT UNDER THE TIMES Office, fronting Park-row, 32x15 feet. Inquire at office of the *Agriculturist*, No. 41 Park-row.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th-st. SAMUEL LEGGETT.

AMUSEMENTS.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

GRAND LITERARY FESTIVAL,
WITH
PROMENADE CONCERT
AND
SOIREE DANSANTE,
ON
TUESDAY EVENING,
2 th of December, 1863.

On this occasion only
R. J. DE CORDOVA, Esq., will recite
HIS NEW POEM,
"THE SOLDIER,"
WITH MUSICAL ACCOMPANIMENT.

This poem created a great sensation at the New-York Academy of Music on the occasion of the Ladies' Festival for the Relief of Sick and Wounded Soldiers, on the 15th instant.

THE ENTIRE BAND
OF THE
SEVENTH REGIMENT N. Y. S. M.
WITH DRUM CORPS,

C. S. GRAFULLA .... Leader

has been engaged for the occasion. The floor will be under the direction of competent managers. Further particulars will be announced shortly.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

THE OPERA.

Director .... MAX MARETZEK

The Director begs to inform the patrons of the Opera and the public generally, that he will, on his return from Philadelphia, give

FOUR GRAND OPERA NIGHTS
AND ONE MATINEE,

as follows:

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 23,
FRIDAY, Dec. 25,
MONDAY, Dec. 28,
and WEDNESDAY, Dec. 30.

THE MATINEE WILL TAKE PLACE ON SATURDAY, Dec. 26.

These will be positively the only performances until the return of the company in February next, as they have to appear by contract in Boston, on Monday, Jan 4.

On WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 23, at 8 o'clock, will be presented, for the first and only time this season, Verdi's grand opera, in four acts, of

UN BALLO IN MASCHERA,

with the following unparalleled cast:

Amelia	Mad. JOSEPHINE MEDORI
Oscar	Mad. ORTOLANI BRIGNOLI
Ulrica	Mlle. HENRIETTA SULZER
Richard	Sig. FRANCISCO MAZZOLENI
Reinhart	Sig. FERNANDO BELLINI
Samuel, Enemy of Richard,	Sig. DOMENICO COLLETTI
Tom, Enemy of Richard	Sig. Muller
Sylvan	Sig. Massia
A Judge	Sig. Reichardt
CONDUCTOR	Sig. J. NUNO

On SATURDAY, Dec. 26, AT ONE O'CLOCK,
GRAND MEDORI MATINEE,

on which occasion will be produced, for this time only, Mozart's chef d'œuvre,

DON GIOVANNI,

with its magnificent cast.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers desirous to retain their boxes and regular seats are respectfully requested to give notice at the box-office of the Academy, which will be open for that purpose on Monday, Dec. 21, from 9 to 5 o'clock.

PRICES OF ADMISSION AS USUAL.

The regular sale of secured seats and tickets will commence on Tuesday morning, at the box-office of the Academy, at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and at Root & Anthony's, corner Nassau and Pine sts.

NOW ON EXHIBITION
THE GREAT
NATIONAL PAINTING,
WASHINGTON IRVING
AND HIS
LITERARY FRIENDS,
AT
SUNNYSIDE.
By F. O. C. DARLEY and C. SCHUPELLE.
Comprising
FULL-LENGTH PORTRAITS
of the following
GREAT AMERICAN AUTHORS:
Washington Irving,

Fenimore Cooper,	Wm. H. Prescott,
George Bancroft,	H. W. Longfellow,
Fitz-Greene Halleck,	Wm. C. Bryant,
Ralph Waldo Emerson,	Oliver Wendell Holmes,
N. P. Willis,	Wm. Gillmore Simms,
J. P. Kennedy,	James K. Paulding,
Nathaniel Hawthorne,	Henry T. Tuckerman.

ON VIEW DAY AND EVENING,
DERBY GALLERIES, No. 625 Broadway.

WALLACK'S.

Doors open at 7½; overture commences at 8; curtain rises at its conclusion. The performance will terminate close on to 11 o'clock.

PARTICULAR NOTICE.

The continued demand for seats to witness the new drama,

ROSEDALE,

and its uninterrupted attraction, would warrant its repetition every night; but in deference to the wishes of many frequent visitors to the theatre, Mr. Wallack begs to announce a

CHANGE OF PERFORMANCE.
MONDAY—Sixty-ninth night of ROSEDALE.
TUESDAY—THE LOVE CHASE.
WEDNESDAY—MARRIED LIFE.
THURSDAY—Seventieth night of ROSEDALE.
FRIDAY—CHRISTMAS NIGHT—MARRIED LIFE.
SATURDAY—Seventy-first night of ROSEDALE.
MONDAY—THE LOVE CHASE.

THE RECENT BRILLIANT ADDITIONS TO the strength of the company, and the consequent variety of programme, will make the above a week of unusual interest and attraction.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.

NIBLO'S CONCERT SALOON.
TUESDAY, Dec. 22, 1863.

LES FEMMES REVOLTEES,

Comedie Vaudeville in 1 Act. By M. Louis Lurine. New music by MM. Clapisson and Margeot.

LA BELLE BOURBONNAISE, (Auber,)

Sung by Mlle. MAILLET.

LE MARCHAND D'IMAGES,

Comic scene—sung by M. CHOL.

UN DUEL SOUS RICHELIEU.

Play in three acts. By MM. Lockroy et Melesville.

At the request of families, there will be
On FRIDAY, Dec. 25, (Christmas,)
AN EXTRA PERFORMANCE,
at 50 cents admission all over the house. No reserved seats.

Box office of the Theatre at No. 623 Broadway.

PARK THEATRE, BROOKLYN.

Lessee and Manager .... Mr. GABRIEL HARRISON.
Stage Manager .... Mr. B. A. BAKER.

BENEFIT
and last appearance of
Mr. GABRIEL HARRISON.
MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 21st,
THE WIFE.

Julian St. Pierre	Mr. Gabriel Harrison
Duke Ferrardo	Mr. George Metkiff
Leonardo Gonzago	Mr. J. Whiting
Antonio	Mr. G. H. Andrews
Mariana	Miss Henrietta Irving

KATE KEARNEY.

Med Ryan	Mr. Walter Lennox.
Kate Kearney (with songs)	Miss Mary Shaw.
Rose Kearney	Miss Kate Singleton.
Fairy Fiiadanne	Miss S. Siningleton

To-morrow evening, the Fairy piece of the SLEEPING BEAUTY IN THE WOOD.

MEETINGS.

AT A MEETING OF RECEIVERS AND exporters of Western Leaf Tobacco, held at No. 120 Pearl-st., New-York, Dec. 19, 1863.

JOSEPH FATMAN, Chairman.
H. B. ROGERS, Jr., Secretary.

The following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has recommended to Congress to levy an Excise tax of twenty cents per pound on Leaf Tobacco, grown in the United States of America, and has also recommended that no drawback of the said twenty cents tax be allowed on *export* of Leaf Tobacco; and

Whereas, Statistics of American and foreign Tobacco, the experience we have gained from long dealing in the article, and especially the result brought about by the high prices of Leaf Tobacco during the past two years, prove to us that such a tax as proposed would not only injure, but almost annihilate the export of American Leaf Tobacco, resulting in great loss to the agricultural, mercantile and shipping interests of the country, and benefiting alone the foreign growers of Tobacco, and would tend to throw the balance of exchanges more than ever against the United States to the great detriment of our national currency; and

Whereas, We believe that the injury to the trade of the country would more than counterbalance the revenue obtained from the proposed tax, therefore

Resolved, That a Committee be appointed by this meeting to proceed to Washington, and that they be instructed to lay before the Committee of Ways and Means such facts and statistics on the subject of the production and export of Leaf Tobaccos, as will best serve the object of the Government, and interfere least with the interests of trade and commerce.

Resolved, That this meeting considers a Tax on Leaf Tobacco inexpedient.

Resolved, That a Committee be appointed to visit Washington in pursuance of the above resolutions.

Mr. FATMAN,
Mr. LEOPOLD HUFFER,
Mr. JOHN BRYAN,
Mr. WALLACE, and
Mr. CAMPBELL,

were appointed such Committee.

Resolved, That the coöperation of the trade at Louisville, St. Louis, Paducah, Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore, be invited, and that a copy of these proceedings be furnished by publication in at least three papers published in this city.

The meeting then adjourned to meet again at the call of the Chairman.

H. B. ROGERS, Jr., Secretary.

I. O. OF O. F.

The R. W. G. Lodge of Southern New-York, will hold a special session at their rooms, corner Grand and Centre sts., on SUNDAY, 20th inst., at 1 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of attending the funeral of P. G. Master Andre Froment. Members of the Order are hereby invited to meet with the G. Lodge. By order.

D. W. C. LANGDON, Grand Secretary.

FAIRS.

MEMORIAL CHURCH FAIR FOR THE POOR.

OPEN TILL CHRISTMAS EVE.
Hammond-st., corner Waverley-place.

AMUSEMENTS.

PATRIOTIC REUNION

OF THE FRIENDS OF THE SOLDIER
AT THE
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
IN AID OF THE OBJECTS OF THE
NEW-ENGLAND SOLDIERS'
RELIEF ASSOCIATION,
SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 26.
JAMES T. BRADY, Esq.,
WILL PRESIDE.
ADDRESS BY
REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER
Music by the celebrated Band of the
FIFTH UNITED STATES ARTILLERY.
PRESENTATION OF A STAND OF COLORS
FROM
GOV. ANDREW, OF MASSACHUSETTS,
RECEIVED ON BEHALF OF THE ASSOCIATION
BY
WILLIAM M. EVARTS, Esq.

In order that the public may be assured of the CERTAINTY AND CORRECTNESS of the Programme, the following letters of acceptance are appended:

Brooklyn, Dec. 14, 1863.

To Committee of the New-England Soldiers' Relief Association:

Gentlemen: I have accepted your invitation, and shall be present on the evening of December 26, (unless providentially detained), to take the part assigned me.

H. W. BEECHER.

New-York, Dec. 14, 1863.

To the Committee of the New-England Soldiers' Relief Association:

Gentlemen: It will give me great pleasure to preside at the meeting of the New-England Soldiers' Relief Association, in the Academy of Music, on the 26th inst. You may rely on my attendance.

Yours truly, JAMES T. BRADY.

VOCAL AND OTHER ATTRACTIONS
will be added to this
PROGRAMME DURING THE WEEK.

TICKETS, $1,

to be had at the Principal Hotels, Bookstores, and at the Rooms of the Association,

No. 194 BROADWAY.

VAN AMBURGH & CO'S

MAMMOTH MENAGERIE, GREAT MORAL EXHIBITION AND EGYPTIAN CARAVAN.

HYATT FROST, ... Manager.

539 and 541 BROADWAY.

Doors open from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M. Performances at 11½ A. M., 3, and 8½ P. M. Admission to all parts of the house 25 cents. No half price.

SIXTH UNPRECEDENTED WEEK
of the Greatest
AMERICAN ZOOLOGICAL ENTERPRISE,
ever offered to the public on this
CONTINENT.
ONLY LIVING GIRAFFE IN AMERICA.
MERRY CHRISTMAS TO ALL,
and
GRAND HOLIDAY FESTIVAL.
Four performances given on Christmas.
Doors open from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M.
Performances at 11½ A. M., 1½, 3, and 8½ P. M.

Particular attention is called to the morning performances as being especially arranged for the accommodation of

LADIES AND CHILDREN.

At each entertainment will be introduced the celebrated performing elephant

TIPPO SAIB,
By F. NASH.
Also,
TRAINED LIONS, TIGER,
and
LEOPARDS,
by
Prof. LANGWORTHY.
ADDITIONAL ATTRACTIONS
just added,
KANSAS BUFFALO, NEBRASKA ELK,
WHITE CRANES, BLUE STORK,
and
VIRGINIA OPOSSUM, and
3 LIVING POLAR BEARS. No free list.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

GERMAN OPERA.

Positively the last night of the season, when the great romantic opera, in five acts,

FAUST, by Gounod,

will be repeated, which was given on Friday last, to an overflowing house, with such immense success, that the press unanimously speak of that performance in the highest terms of praise.

The Opera will be performed as originally written by the composer, without curtailing whatever.

To give full effect to the celebrated SOLDIERS' CHORUS in the fourth act, the

ARION VOCAL SOCIETY

will kindly assist.

Faust	Herr Himmer
Mephistopheles	Herr Weinlich
Margaret	Mme. Frederici
Valentine	Herr Steinecke
Siebel	
Martha	Mme. Berger
CONDUCTOR	CARL ANSCHUTZ

*** Mme. JOHANNSEN, having recovered from her indisposition, will appear in the important part of "Siebel."

A full military band in the fourth act.

The new scenery in the fifth act is painted by NICOLAS MEISTER, from Cologne.

☞ The new costumes by JOS. STOLLWERK.

PRICES AS USUAL.

In consequence of the length of the Opera, the overture will commence at 7½ o'clock. The curtain will rise at 7¾ o'clock.

IRVING HALL.

THE NEW-YORK HARMONIC SOCIETY
will give their twelfth annual performance of
THE MESSIAH,
on CHRISTMAS NIGHT, (Friday,) Dec. 25, 1863,
commencing at 7½ o'clock.
Solos sustained by
Miss M. BRAINERD, Soprano,
Mrs. JENNY KEMPTON, Alto.
Mr. G. SIMPSON, Tenor.
Mr. J. R. THOMAS, Bass.
WITH FULL ORCHESTRA,
selected by Harvey B. Dodworth, Esq., comprising some of the most eminent resident artists.

GEO. F. BRISTOW .... Conductor

Tickets, 50 cents,

to be had at the music stores of Beer & Schirmer, No. 701 Broadway; Hall & Sons, No. 543 Broadway; Firth, Son & Co., No. 563 Broadway; Bristow & Hardenbrook, No. 765 Broadway; Scharfenberg & Luis, No. 758 Broadway; at Irving Hall, corner 15th-st. and Irving-place, and at the door on the night of performance.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

GRAND CONCERT OF THE
TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT N. G. S. N. Y.,
TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 29.
MME. D'ANGRI,
MRS. VAN ZANDT,
SIGNOR CENTEMERI,
SIGNOR ABELLA,
HELMSMULLER,
BAND OF THE TWENTY SECOND REGIMENT.
TICKETS, ONE DOLLAR,

To be procured at the music stores, hotels, from members of the regiment, and at the door on the evening of the Concert.

INSTRUCTION.

STAMFORD, CONN.—MISS TUCKER REceives young ladies to educate, assisted by French and German resident governesses, and by eminent Professors from New-York. Winter term commences on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 6. References—Right Rev. John Williams, D. D., Assistant Bishop of Connecticut, Middletown, Conn.; Rev. W. Mitchell, Rector, Stamford, Conn.

THE UNDERSIGNED, A LADY OF REfinement and superior education, and thoroughly qualified to instruct in the solid branches, and some of the ornamental, offers her services to the public. Remuneration, beyond a home, not demanded. References exchanged. Address M. W. MELMOUTH, Station A, Spring-st.

$151 A YEAR PAYS BOARD AND TUITION at Hudson River Inst., Claverack, N. Y. Superior English, Normal, Classical, French, Musical, Painting, Military, and Commercial Departments. (both sexes.) Jan. 2, term opens. Rev. A. FLACK, A. M., Pr'l.

ELOCUTION TAUGHT—STAMMERING CURED.—At No. 29 Cooper Institute, special attention to the scientific education of the human voice. Most effectual treatment for weak lungs &c. Call for new circular.

A CHRISTIAN HOME FOR SIX BOYS, with special care and instruction, in the family of an experienced teacher. Address Rev. J. TUFTS, Monson, Mass.

WOODBURY INSTITUTE WILL OPEN Dec. 15, 1863. The Principal may be seen at Nos. 84 and 86 Chambers-st., New-York, till Dec. 7. Address, for Circulars, P. B. HULSE, Principal Woodbury, Conn.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES.

No. 204 5th av., New-York.
No. 137 Montague-st., Brooklyn.
NEW-YORK CLASSES—Mondays and Thursdays or Wednesdays and Saturday.
Children at 4, Gentlemen at 8 P. M.
BROOKLYN CLASSES—Tuesdays and Fridays at 4 P. M. for children, at 8 P. M. for gentlemen.
At 10 A. M. on Saturdays for children and young ladies.

C. H. RIVERS' DANCING ACADEMY—NO. 33 Schermerhorn-st., Brooklyn. Several new classes are now forming. A new class for Misses and Masters on Monday and Thursday afternoons, at 4 o'clock. All the fashionable dances taught in one course of lessons. Send for a circular.

MUSICAL.

PIANO TUITION.—A LADY OF EXPERIENCE and well qualified to teach, is desirous of giving lessons, either at her own, or the residence of those wishing to learn. Particular attention bestowed upon beginners. For terms, &c., which will be moderate, address H., Box No. 130 Times Office.

PIANOS.—THE BEST ARE THE CHEAPEST.— The FISCHER PIANOS, the strongest and best pianos made; overstrung, iron frame, and all modern improvements. Wholesale and retail at reasonable prices at No. 245 West 28th-st., near 9th-av.

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 6, first floor, over Park Bank.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

SCIENTIFIC.

Polytechnic Association of the American Institute.

The regular weekly meeting of the Association was held on Thursday evening, at their room in Cooper Institute. Prof. S. D. TILLMAN in the Chair. Prof. BENJAMIN GARVEY, Secretary. During the hour devoted to miscellaneous subjects the Chairman read an exceedingly interesting paper, giving a summary of scientific news. He said: A new metal had been discovered by Messrs. RICH and RITTER, in a mineral composed chiefly of sulphur, arsenic, iron, and lead. The new metal is distinguished in the spectroscope by an indigo ray, and has received the name of INDIUM OZONE, and according to the views of M. J. L. SORET, before the French Academy, has a different composition from that ascribed to it by M. SCHONBIEN, and the leading scientists. It is conceded to be an allotropic condition of oxygen. The ozonized atom expressed by prefixing the plus sign to the symbol and the deozonized atom, by the minus sign, were supposed to form a molecule of ordinary oxygen.

M. SORET states that when a platinum spiral is passed up into a vessel containing ozonized oxygen, and brought to a dull, red heat, there is a great increase of the volume of the gas, while a similar application of the platinum coil in ordinary oxygen shows only slight increase.

This fact, with others stated by him, induced the belief that the molecule of oxygen consists of *three* or more atoms.

GUN COTTON.—A report made to the British Association by Mr. SCOTT RUSSELL, asserts that gun cotton is, in many respects, superior to gunpowder. The quickness and intensity of its explosion is regulated by the extent of space which a given mass of cotton occupies.

Mr. CLINTON ROSEVELT remarked that the Emperor of the French had written to him (Mr. R.) to learn all about its manufacture. He approved of "carding" it, and by its being properly expanded it would produce greater results than gunpowder.

AMERICAN PETROLEUM has been studied recently by PELOUZE and CAHOURS, who, according to the *Comptes Rendus*, find that it contains homologues of marsh gas—the lowest term of the series being hydruret of butyl, boiling at about 33 degrees farenheit; the highest series thus far obtained being C_{30}; H_{32}. It will be noticed that in this series hydrogen is always in the excess. It has generally been supposed that as carbon predominates in petroleum, whether crude or refined, the products of decomposition would have the same characteristics.

BROMIDES OF MAGNESIA has been found in considerable quantity in the water of the Dead Sea, according to the analyses of M. ROUX, presented to the French Academy. This gentleman suggests that these waters may be valuable as a medicine for scrofula and similar affections.

THE NEW PLANET discovered some months since by JAMES WATSON, of Ann Arbor, Mich., was seen by OPPOLZEN, in Vienna, on the 6th of October last. This planet is one of the Asteroids, of which upwards of fifty have been discovered.

THE LAW OF SEXES among cattle, as promulgated by Prof. THURY, of Geneva, Switzerland, depending upon the degree of maturation of the ovum, has lately been confirmed by the successfully predetermining the sex in every case where his directions were followed.

Dr. PARMELEE remarked that impregnation had followed, and with good results, out of the regular rutting season. He had seen experiments tried upon cattle, horses and hogs, but he usually found that in the offspring the male sex predominated.

VOLPICELLI states in his *Cosmos* that he caused solar rays to traverse an oxy-hydrogen flame, the primitive atmosphere being dry, without augmenting in number or intensity of the telluric rays in the spectrum, and, therefore, he concludes these rays are not caused by the vapor of water.

Reports being in order, Mr. J. K. FISHER, as Chairman of the Committee to whom was referred the subject of steam boilers which are claimed to be nearly harmless in case of bursting, with a view to their adoption on passenger vessels, reports that in their opinion there are several worthy of trial, two of which they will name. The first in merit is that patented by DANCE & FIELD. It is a modification of the boiler of GOLDSWORTHY GURNEY. It was tried on a steam-carriage in 1833. GORDON, in his *Elemental Locomotion*, says it appeared not to make dry steam. But this probably was a fault of proportion. The largest number was but two inches in diameter—a size now known to be too small to separate the steam from the water. Had the principal tubes been four or five inches, it is likely that the steam would have been dry, and the power contained in each part would still have been incapable of doing much harm. The boiler consists of a group of boilers, perhaps a hundred, each consisting of an upright two-inch tube about three feet high, from which there is a return bend about three feet long of 1-inch tubing. These boilers are so arranged that the return bends interlock, and form the fire-grate and fire-box roof, and the uprights form the sides of the fire-box. Other uprights, without bends, form the front and back of the fire-box. The pipes which connect these boilers to the main steam and water pipes have orifices so small that, if a rupture occurs in one, the power in that one is all that is instantly set free; and the power from the others blows through two small holes, which act as safety valves, and slowly liberate the power from the other parts. If the connections be properly proportioned, the steam would not blow open the furnace door and throw out fire, as was done in the *Isaac Newton*, but would escape up the chimney as fast as it issued from the boiler.

The second plan is that of FRANCIS MACERONI. It is said to have worked efficiently, and made dry steam on his steam-carriage. But from the great extent of heating surface, and the speed of the carriage—although great—it is doubtful whether it made steam as rapidly as boilers invented since that time. It consisted of eighty-one boilers, each four inches diameter and three feet high, connected by small pipes to a steam-drum. The outer rows are four feet long, the lower ends forming the walls of the fire-box. The rest are placed vertically over the fire, the flame ascending between them. It appears that the flame ascending between upright tubes does not act so effectively as flame ascending within the tubes of the common upright boiler, which has come into use since MACERONI'S experiments; but when the flame is driven horizontally among upright tubes, as in the water-tube boilers of MONTGOMERY, MARTIN and others, it is fully as effective as in flue-tube boilers. This direction of the flame may be given in MACERONI'S boiler; and with this modification it would probably make steam as rapidly as any boiler of equal surface, when the best proportions have been found by trial.

Either this boiler, or that of OGLE & SUMMERS—which differs from it chiefly in having a flue through each tube—is the original of the water-tube boilers now in general use in our navy. Earl DUNDONALD adopted OGLE'S boiler, deeming it the best for marine service; but probably on account of the difficulty of keeping it clean, he changed the plan and produced what is called the Dundonald boiler; in ships the tubes open into chambers large enough to admit men to clean them. This was an abandonment of the principle of safety, which consists in avoiding large chambers: an abandonment to which Earl DUNDONALD was probably constrained by the want of a surface condenser, a want now so well supplied that many vessels have used them for years without repair and with advantage. The Dundonald boiler sent its smoke *downward* among the tubes; but its movement was slow and mainly parallel with the tubes.

The next step toward the present favorite boiler was made by Mr. JAMES MONTGOMERY. He sent the smoke swiftly across the upper half of the tubes, and returned it, under a diaphragm, swiftly across the lower half of the tubes. The swift motion of the hot gases heated the tubes effectively, as the swift motion of cool air cools a body more efficiently than air of the same temperature that moves slowly.

The boiler as modified by Mr. D. B. MARTIN is free from the engineering objections that obviously hold against the original of MACERONI or OGLE. Its tubes are so short that they can be taken out for repair, and can be cleaned. But this is because there is room for men to work in; and this room, when the boiler is at work, holds power enough to rend a ship in pieces. Thus we have another objection on the score of *humanity*, which is the greater objection we are called upon to determine with a view to practical improvement, if we determine that the inferiority, in an engineering sense, of the small-chambered boiler is not so great as to outweigh the consideration of safety.

On this all-important point the Committee can at this time only give an opinion, or rather impression, that arises from a general view of the progress of steam engineering. All the engines and boilers now successfully in use have become what they are by a long course of practice and improvement. They have had break-downs, partial failures and small economy in their beginning. So, it may be expected, will it be with new plans—plans old in point of time, but new in respect to practice. They may be troublesome for many years, yet, after as much exercise upon them of talent and capital as have been lavished on the plans now in the ascendant, they may be as cheap and convenient. It is the opinion of many of the most celebrated engineers in the world that these boilers, when their proportions and details are worked out, will be lighter, less bulky and cheaper than the present boilers; and your Committee have a faith, which they deem accordant with reason, that in the end it will appear that nature has not made the safety of life and the profit of carriers absolutely incompatible.

The Committee have deemed it proper to make this report, not as a complete fulfillment of the duty assigned to them, but rather as a means of attracting the attention of those who may know of other plans that merit consideration, and may be inclined to promote the general object of this inquiry, which is not the advantage of particular individuals or trades, but the proof of whatever merit there may be in the boilers whose peculiar characteristic is that even in case of rupture they have not power to destroy a vessel or otherwise endanger life. The Committee are convinced that there are some such boilers, and that it is the duty of liberal friends of science to aid in giving them a public trial. There may be others of which they are ignorant; if so, they wish to be informed of them, and take this occasion to ask for information.

T. K. FISHER,
B. GARVEY,
W. ROWELL, } Committee.

Mr. FISHER spoke at great length upon the subject, and thought that we had had a sufficient number of accidents to life and property, resulting solely by the use of unsafe boilers, and it was time that the general public insisted upon a better class of boilers being used, and that those acting in the capacity of common carriers should protect the lives of those they carry, and if a proper boiler was more expensive in making steam, then the remuneration should be in accordance.

Mr. CLINTON ROSEVELT remarked that he would make a boiler with a bulkhead made of wood! So that in case of bursting the head would *blow out*!! His remarks elicited a *smile*.

The Chairman called for the report upon the "Tin-Lined Lead Pipe."

Dr. PARMALEE, as one of the Committee, said that the Chairman of the Committee (Prof. EVERETT) had been called to West Point, and that it had not been possible to make a report as yet.

Mr. GODWIN brought to the notice of the Association several specimens of pipe, which he desired to have referred to a Committee, to report which was the best kind of pipe in use—whether it be the tin-lined pipe, lead pipe, iron pipe or tin pipe. A member suggested adding wooden pipe as well. On motion of Mr. STETSON it was referred to a Committee, consisting of Prof. GARVEY, Messrs. STETSON and DAWSON.

The regular subject—"Bursting of Guns"—being called,

Mr. STETSON said Mr. WIARD has had a practical knowledge on the subject of guns and the force of gunpowder, and has arrived at an original way of testing the force of gunpowder, which will materially alter the calculations of others who have so far experimented on the subject. He concludes that the force of gunpowder in a cannon is from *ten to twelve thousand pounds* on the square inch, and this he considers the maximum pressure.

To test this, take an 11 inch gun and load it with a solid shot, and use thirty pounds of powder; bring the muzzle close to the target, where the velocity is the greatest, and then fire it against a plate of iron *four and a half inches thick*, and we will find that the ball will break through this 4½ inches of iron, and this is about the measure of what an 11-inch gun will do. If we measure the force applied to punch a hole of the same area, we can approximate the force of the powder given to the cannon ball.

Mr. WAIRD adopts this mode of measurement and says that *eleven thousand* and some odd pounds is the maximum pressure of gunpowder. How this pressure is distributed through the length of the gun, we have as yet no knowledge, for there is a doubt about the experiment of Capt. RODMAN.

Mr. WAIRD said the experiments made at Springfield showed that the gun barrels were not enlarged by gunpowder, but were when under a water pressure of 5,000 pounds to the square inch. From these facts it appears to me that the pressure of gunpowder is even less than this.

The great problem to solve is to find out the actual pressure of gunpowder. It is calculated by some at 100,000; by others at 200,000, and some say 750,000 pounds is the pressure per square inch. Now if a pressure of 10,000 pounds on a square inch will punch a hole through iron, would not five times that pressure blow a gun all to pieces? And I will ask what would be the effect of 750,000 pounds pressure? Now, what bursts a gun? I have arrived at the conclusion that it is the unequal expansion of the metal by the heat, and I have not as yet found any one to controvert it.

The Ordnance Department will now allow guns made where the tensile strength of the metal is over 28,000 pounds.

I make metal of 38,000 pounds tensile strength, but am not allowed to use it; the reason is, that guns of a lower strength have stood the test; a 10-inch gun made of metal of 38,000 pounds tensile strength, burst on the fourth round. It is remarkable that cast steel will burst when cast iron will not burst as readily. The 500-pounders at Charleston, which threw a shot five miles, all burst after a few rounds, as did also the 200 and 100-pounders, and Gen. GILLMORE is now using 30 and 50-pounders.

Prof. GARVEY said: It will not do for us to measure the effects of gunpowder alone, as the velocity of the ball is measured by the force through which it acts. The effects of time and velocity have to be taken into account in measuring any force. In the Bramah Press in calculating the resistance, we take the area of the greatest section, which is the gross valuation of the power. It is well known that in pressing water it will go through the densest metal, even gold, and when we have a pressure of 5,000 pounds per square inch, the iron swells, and we have in the other part of the press an operation of the metal being disintergated as Mr. STETSON instanced in this respect, is at fault.

There is another thing that has to be taken into account, and that is, the slow pressure of the water when considered with the quick action of the powder. He said it would not do to take a square foot of this room, and contrast it with the whole room. The pressure would differ in parts, and not be equal throughout. There is a certain rate of motion in everything, and at a certain point there will be a total separation, as in the case of the Bramah Press.

Capt. RODMAN'S mode of testing the pressure of powder under water, by filling a shell with powder, is an accurate one, and if a steady pressure is exerted upon it, gunpowder will always produce the same results, and *vice versa*. The small tube and chamber used by Capt. RODMAN should be in contact with the powder.

Mr. WIARD said: There was where the error laid in the Captain's experiments. The Professor continued, illustrating his remarks very profusely on the blackboard—"that for an equal velocity we always get an equal power."

Mr. STETSON, at this point spoke and said that he must contradict those remarks.

Professor GARVEY said: "You cannot contradict them, as you do not know what I am going to say, until I finish, when you can have the floor." He said, "Another fact—the accelerated pressure of the atmosphere, and the increased resistance resulting therefrom, which is the square of the velocity, it is known that the usual pressure of the atmosphere is fifteen pounds to the square inch. Many authors state that it is the square of velocity which is the measure of force. This I have never seen realized in practice."

He drew upon the board a section of a cannon, showing the ball at the moment the powder is ignited, and clearly demonstrated that the ball increased in size, from which an accurate computation of the force of the powder could not be well arrived at, without first taking this fact into account. Many remarks were made by Drs. PARMELEE, RICH and ROWELL, Messrs. FISHER, ROOSEVELT and others. A motion to adjourn being made, it was decided to discuss "Lead Pipe and Magnetism and Electricity."

Attempt to Swindle the Chemical Bank by a Forged Check.

ARREST OF THE OFFENDERS.

Yesterday afternoon, as the officers of the Chemical Bank were about closing their business for the day, a young man of good address, presented a check to the paying teller and demanded payment. The check purported to have been drawn by the firm of Messrs. COFFIN, BRUCE, BISHOP & Co., of No. 39 Warren-street, dealers in hardware, for the sum of $400. It was made payable at the Chemical Bank, to A. Z. or bearer, and dated Nov. 20, 1863. The paying teller, Mr. JOHN C. PARSONS, being acquainted with the signature of the above named firm, made a careful examination and at once pronounced the check a forgery. One messenger was forthwith sent for a policeman, and another to secure the attendance of a member of the firm. Meantime, the young man who presented the check, was detained at the bank on the pretence that the business of the day being over, it would require a little time to get at the funds requisite to cash the check. Officer MCARTHUR, of the Broadway Squad, soon made his appearance, and about the same time Mr. JOHN B. COFFIN entered the bank and made an examination of the check, which he immediately pronounced a forgery. The young man was thereupon taken before Alderman HALL, acting magistrate at the Toombs. A preliminary examination was there held, during which the accused stated that his name is ROBERT KARPELS, that he was about 19 years old, by occupation a broker, and resided at No. 367 Fourth-street. He further alleged that he had received the check from GEORGE O. MARSDEN, in the regular course of his business as a broker. Who MARSDEN is, or what business he follows, did not transpire. KARPELS is a native of Germany. Alderman Hall committed him in default of $2,000 bail.

Sentences in the Court of Sessions.

The following criminals, convicted during the past week, were yesterday sentenced by Recorder HOFFMAN:

FREDERICK MUNTER, for manslaughter in the first degree, in killing CAROLINE HERTERTUNG, in August last—State Prison for life. In this case, it will be recollected, the prisoner murdered the deceased, a German girl, in a fit of jealousy, because she would not marry him. Ex-Judge STUART, counsel for MUNTER, asked the Court for leniency toward his client, on the ground that the act was committed in a fit of jealous frenzy, for which the prisoner was now heartily sorry. The Court did not think this plea afforded any excuse for the act, and was of opinion that the prisoner had better be removed permanently from society.

WM. HAUGHY, for having counterfeit money in his possession, with intent to utter the same—State Prison five years and nine months.

MARY O'NEIL, for petit larceny—Penitentiary three months.

PAUL RAMPOLDY, for embezzlement—Penitentiary four months.

ANN MCGLYNN, for attempt at grand larceny—Penitentiary six months.

The Court adjourned for the Term.

Military—Sixteenth Regiment.

OFFICE OF THE A. A. PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1863. }

The Sixteenth regiment of New-York Volunteer artillery is on the same footing as regards bounties and premiums as the old regiments.

(Signed,) WILLIAM HAYS,
Brig.-Gen. Vols., A. A. P. M. General.

Veto of the Mills Railroad Resolution.

His Honor Mayor OPDYKE has vetoed the resolution passed by the Common Council, giving to JOHN T. MILLS permission to run cars instead of stages over his present stage route. The matter of the resolution has excited no little interest, and the veto, which is given below, will attract attention:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1863.

To the Board of Aldermen:

GENTLEMEN: I return without approval your resolution, "That, for the better accommodation of the public, JOHN T. MILLS, his associates, and his and their heirs and assigns be, and they are hereby authorized, empowered and permitted to operate, run and use horse cars in lieu of stages, as a daily mode of conveyance of persons and property, through, over and upon the present stage route of the said MILLS, wherever the said MILLS now has the right or permission to operate, run or use such stages, with the rights, power and privilege of laying down and using such switches and turnouts [no one exceeding five hundred feet in length] upon those streets and avenues where rail tracks are now laid down, as may be necessary and requisite for the use and operation of such cars upon the route aforesaid."

"The said MILLS, his associates, his and their heirs and assigns, shall, in consideration of the permission hereby given, pay to the City the same sum as a license fee upon each of the cars so to be used, run or operated upon said route, as is now chargeable upon similar cars under the existing City ordinances."

My objections to this resolution are, first, that it contains no limitation of the rate of fare to be charged by the beneficiaries named in it. This restriction is proper in justice to the passengers who might use the proposed rail cars, and who ought not to be left subject to the will of the grantees in a matter of so much importance. Again—the recent action of the Municipal Government as to City railroads, in which we have all concurred, has been to require the payment into the City Treasury of one-tenth of the gross receipts. That condition is one which I regard as eminently proper and due to the City on conferring privileges which have proved to be of great value to the recipients.

Objections to this resolution have been strongly urged upon me by the Third-avenue Railroad Company on various grounds; that Company claiming, among other things, that they have an exclusive grant from the City for running rail cars on this route.

A careful examination of the grant by the Corporation to that Company, dated Jan. 1, 1853, has satisfied me that it confers no such exclusive right as is claimed; nor do I believe that it is competent for either the City Government or State legislature to confer such exclusive privilege. The land of these streets has been taken for the accommodation of the public, and it is clearly in contravention of that purpose to appropriate any portion of those streets, to the exclusive use and advantage of any individual or company.

Nor can I see the force of the other objections which were urged by that Company. On the contrary, were it not for the defects already mentioned, this resolution would receive my approval.

In fact, it seems to me that in view of the past improvident legislation of both the City and the State, in granting these railroad franchises without any adequate compensation to the City, it would be well for the Corporation to grant to any proper applicant privileges of the character embraced in your resolution, with the restriction as to fare and the reservation of one-tenth of the gross receipts, as I have suggested. It being understood, of course, that such parties should make just compensation for the use of the rails laid down by other companies. By this means the City would hereafter secure equitable remuneration for this class of franchises, which have been found to be of such great value.

GEORGE OPDYKE, Mayor.

Anniversary of the Philolexian Society.

The sixty-first anniversary of the Philolexian Society of Columbia College was held at the Academy of Music on Thursday evening, the 17th inst. Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather a large and fashionable audience, consisting chiefly of ladies, was present.

The President of the Society, ERASTUS B. RUDD, A. B., delivered an eloquent and witty address, in which he urged the claims of literary societies, and those of the Philolexian societies in particular.

The oration of WM. N. MCVICKAR was an excellent production and well delivered; its extreme length, however, tended to weary the audience.

"Working," by G. P. SMITH, was a labored and highly creditable effort.

"Donald Lorn," by A. P. STURGES, a Scottish poem, but containing many sentiments applicable to the present time. It was well delivered and reflected great credit upon its author.

"Us," by SAMUEL W. COOKE, a Poem, written in a smooth and easy style, and containing excellent thoughts and moral lessons, claimed the undivided attention of the audience, and was rewarded at the close by a shower of bouquets from his many admiring friends.

Lectures for Our Soldiers.

We are glad to learn that a fine course of lectures has been gotten up by those interested in the soldiers who are now in the several large hospitals in and about the City.

The "Irving Course," to be delivered at David's Island, has already been successfully inaugurated by a lecture of great merit, on "Popular Reading," by Rev. R. LOWRY, Chaplain, U. S. A. Some of the best lecturing talent in the City has been secured for this course, and also for the course which is to be delivered at the McDougall General Hospital at Fort Schuyler.

Surgeon A. B. MOTT, in command of the hospital at Fifty-first-street and Lexington-avenue, also inaugurates the course to be delivered there next week. We have not learned yet who has been secured for this occasion.

It is a most commendable move to afford these brave men this means of recreation and improvement. The lectures are to be free.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

A CASE OF CONSPIRACY EXPLODED.—A few weeks since, there was published in the Police reports, a statement that one J. R. BASSETT had made a complaint against Messrs. RIESENBERGER & J. R. CARRERAS for an alleged conspiracy to defraud. The proceedings were taken on the affidavits of BASSETT and one J. M. FERREIRA, the latter a former clerk of Mr. RIESENBERGER. The defendant at once gave bail for his appearance, and since then has repeatedly appeared in court and demanded an investigation of the case, but the complainant and his witnesses have never been ready. About two weeks since, Justice KELLY, of the Jefferson Market Police Court, before whom the matter was pending, received a letter from the complainant's principal witness, which among other things contained the following statement: "I have very sincerely regretted that in a fit of anger I was induced by BASSETT to sign the affidavit I made before you against RIESENBERGER & CARRERAS. The most of my knowledge of the affair came from BASSETT, and not from any knowledge of my own." Upon this Justice KELLY set down the case peremptorily for the 18th inst., on which day neither the complainant nor his witnesses appeared. The matter was therefore dismissed, and the defendant honorably discharged.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE NEW-YORK TRACT SOCIETY.—The Thirty-seventh Anniversary of the New-York Tract Society will be celebrated this evening in Dr. RICE'S Church, corner of Nineteenth-street and Fifth-avenue. Rev. Dr. DE WITT will preside, and addresses will be delivered by Rev. E. T. HISCOX, Rev. H. D. GANSA, and Rev. ALFRED COOKMAN. The following is the report of the labor of the Society for the past year: 34 Missionaries and assistants, and on an average 313 visitors; 895,887 tract distributed; 679 Bibles supplied to the destitute; 2,082 Testaments supplied to children and others—on behalf of the New-York Bible Society; 3,895 volumes lent from ward libraries; 3,000 children gathered into Sabbath Schools, 557 children gathered into day schools; 331 persons gathered into Bible classes; 4,603 persons induced to attend churches; 269 temperance pledges obtained; 3,043 religious meetings held; 69 backsliders reclaimed; 566 persons hopefully converted; 436 converts united with evangelical churches.

THE DICTATOR.—This ponderous monitor, so long the pride of shipbuilders, is still in *statu quo*. The foot of Thirteenth-street, North River, formerly thronged with visitors, is now comparatively deserted. There are but few workmen engaged on the vessel, and, judging from present appearances, she will not be ready to launch for months. An effort is being made to give additional inclination to the ways with the hope that she can be moved off the stocks without the assistance of tugs. No blame can be attached to the contractors, as the building of such an immense iron-clad was but an experiment, and one never before tried. The peculiar construction of the *Dictator* made it impossible to correctly determine what inclination would be necessary to send the vessel into the water. It was feared if she went off the ways too rapidly, she might founder. Hence extra precaution, and the delay resulting from the same.

MERITED PROMOTION.—Gov. SEYMOUR has recently promoted Lieut. M. E. ORR, of the Ninety-sixth New-York Volunteers, to be a Captain in that regiment. A more deserving appointment could not have been made. Lieut. ORR, who is a resident of Parolet, Vt., entered the army at the beginning of the war as a private in the First Vermont three months' regiment. On his return home he enlisted also as private in the Ninety-sixth New-York. He served with them through the peninsula campaign—was taken prisoner at Fair Oaks, but rejoined his regiment at Harrison's Landing. He was promoted to Second Lieut. for gallantry and good conduct; again promoted to First Lieut. for special excellence as an officer, and is now deservedly given the command of his own company.

ARREST OF A LAWYER FOR ALLEGED ASSAULT AND BATTERY.—Capt. PETTY, of the Fifth Precinct, yesterday arrested JEREMIAH GRAVES, a lawyer doing business at No. 82 Nassau-street, on the charge of having violently assaulted a woman named MAGGIE BAKER, residing at No. 410 Canal-street. The latter is said to be a woman of bad character, and, although leading a life of infamy, is, as appears from the testimony, the wife of a captain of a steamship running from this port. The injuries inflicted are of a very serious nature, and there are some doubts as to her recovery. Alderman HALL, at the Tombs, held GRAVES to bail in the sum of $1,000.

THE NEW-ENGLAND SOCIETY, of New-York, will celebrate their 58th anniversary, being the 243d anniversary of the Landing of the Pilgrims, by a public dinner at the Astor House, on Tuesday evening next, as will be seen by a notice in another column. Among those who have accepted invitations to be present, and respond to toasts, are the following gentlemen, namely: Senator Hale, of New-Hampshire; Hon. Henry Winter Davis, of Maryland; Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, Maj.-Gen. Dix, Hon. James T. Brady, Hon. Henry J. Raymond, Prof. R. D. Hitchcock, D. D., Rear-Admiral Farragut, Rev. Dr. Francis Vinton.

WORKING-WOMEN'S UNION ASSOCIATION.—There seems to be considerable dissatisfaction among the members of this organization concerning the proceedings of the last meeting, held at No. 187 Bowery. Several delegates assert they were not fairly represented, and they propose to get up a meeting of their own, to be held in Brooklyn some time this week.

THEFT AT A PARTY.—JAMES POOLE, a notorious colored thief, was arrested yesterday afternoon, by Officer COLES, of the Fifth Precinct, on the charge of having stolen $185 from ISAAC HARDY, also colored, while the two were attending a party a few evenings since. He was committed for examination in default of bail.

COLLISION.—The South Ferry-boat *New-York* came in collision with a tug, yesterday afternoon, as she was leaving her slip at the foot of Whitehall-street, but without any considerable damage to either vessel.

SAILING OF OCEAN STEAMERS.—The steamer *Etna*, for Liverpool, and the *Bremen*, for Bremen, sailed yesterday, with a full complement of passengers.

NEW-ENGLAND SOLDIERS' RELIEF ASSOCIATION.—Rev. MATTHEW HALE SMITH will preach at the rooms of the New-England Soldiers' Relief Association, at 3 P. M., this day. The public are invited to attend.

LAW REPORTS.

Guaranty—Negotiable Promises to Pay—Jurisdiction.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Sutherland, Leonard and Mullen.

The Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company vs. *The Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad Company.*—This action was brought to recover the amount due on 140 coupons originally attached to 20 bonds of an issue of 400, made by the Columbus, Piqua and Indiana Railroad Company, and guaranteed by the defendants.

The defence was that the bonds were unauthorized and without consideration, and were purchased from the makers by one of their directors for less than par, and consequently void by the Ohio statute; that the director, by false representations, procured the guaranty of defendants; that the guaranty was accommodation; that the original issuing of the bonds was contrary to the laws of Ohio, and that a pending injunction prohibited their payment, and that the plaintiff's purchase of the bonds at less than par was with the knowledge of the matters alleged.

A verdict was recovered by the plaintiffs, including the arrears of interest on the coupons from the time they fell due. The defendants appealed, and the points raised were passed upon by the Court as follows:

Held—That the affixing a seal to the bonds did not by the laws of Ohio affect their negotiability; that the coupons are negotiable promises to pay a certain sum of money, at a certain time, to the holder, so made as to be cut off and circulated independently of the bonds, and if not paid when due the holder can recover interest upon them the same as upon any other negotiable securities, that the defendants were not accommodation indorsers or guarantors, and that the words "value received" upon the face of the guarantees expressed and imparted a sufficient condition, and that irrespective of this, a sufficient consideration is shown for the bonds and the guarantees in the arrangement to establish a uniformity of gauge for the mutual benefit of the parties. That under the laws of Ohio the defendants had the corporate capacity to make the guarantees, and that the holders of the bonds had a right to presume that the corporation made them in accordance with an authorized vote of the stockholders.

That the Supreme Court of Ohio have decided that the bonds are valid securities, and that the contract of the guarantors indorsing the bonds is a distinct contract, and may impose an obligation upon them independent of the validity of the issue. An indorser may be liable, though the maker's name is a forgery. That as the bonds are payable in New-York, the Court has jurisdiction, though both the parties to the suit are foreign corporations.

Wm. E. Curtis for plaintiff; E. S. Van Winkle for defendant.

A Circus Performer's Legal Residence—An Attachment against Ella Zoyara.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Leonard.

Christopher Forey vs. *Omar Kinsley.*—This was an action commenced by attachment in August, 1863, by the plaintiff, who is a printer in this City, against defendant, who is better known as Ella Zoyara. The attachment was obtained on the ground that defendant, who is a circus performer, was a non-resident of the State. It was shown that he was married, and that, when not traveling professionally, he lived in Brooklyn, Kings County. The Court, upon motion, vacated the order of attachment, holding defendant to be a resident of Kings County.

Comstock & Hartrech for plaintiff; Samuel B. Logan and Mr. Bryan for defendant.

Agreement to Accept a Check in Extinguishment of a Debt—Effect as a Consideration.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Barbour and Garvin.

John Purchase vs. *Mahlon and John B. Mattison.*—This was an action against the makers of two checks of $200 each, dated Aug. 13, 1863, drawn upon the Mechanics' Bank in this City, and, as claimed, delivered to one Sollinger as an advance to him by the makers. As appears, Sollinger on the same day paid them to the plaintiff as an extinguishment of so much of a previous debt to him. The jury found that it was agreed between the plaintiff and Sollinger that they should be so received.

Payment was stopped on the checks the day they were drawn, and the next day they were presented for payment and payment refused.

When the plaintiff rested his case, defendant's moved for a non-suit on the ground that no notice of the dishonor of the checks had been shown to have been given to the defendants, and that as drawers of the checks they could only be charged upon notice of presentment and dishonor; and also because there was a variance between the complaint and the proof as to the mode in which the defendants were sought to be made liable upon the checks, and that there could be no recovery without an amendment of the complaint, alleging the pretended estoppel arising out of the alleged stoppage of payment. The Court denied the motion, and the trial resulted in a verdict for the plaintiff. The defendants appealed upon their exceptions to the ruling of the Court. The appeal was now heard and decision reserved.

John Graham for appellant; G. & T. Stevenson for respondents.

Cashing a Check as an Accommodation to a Friend, is not a Purchase of the Check.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

Before Justice Brady.

C. Bainbridge Smith vs. *Augustus E. Noble.*—The plaintiff in this case is a well-known lawyer. On the 30th of September, 1862, defendant, Noble, was introduced to plaintiff by a friend. Noble showed a check drawn by one Benkard, on the Philipsburgh Bank, N. J., and asked plaintiff to let him have $250 on this check, representing that Benkard was perfectly good and had the money in the bank. Mr. Smith drew his check for $250, gave it to plaintiff, and took Benkard's check, put it in the bank for collection, from whence, after a few days, it was returned, protested. Noble subsequently called on plaintiff, and said he would pay the check; that Benkard was a great rascal, and that he never had any money in the bank. Defendant, Noble, never did pay this money, and this suit is brought to recover it. The defence deny the allegations of the complaint, and claim that the plaintiff bought the check of Noble and paid him for it.

Verdict for the plaintiff for full amount claimed, with interest.

Wills.

SURROGATE'S COURT.

Before Surrogate Tucker.

Charitable Bequest.—The will of James H. Roosevelt, now admitted to probate, leaves a large residuary estate in trust for the founding a hospital in this City for the reception and relief of sick and diseased persons.

The wills of the following persons were admitted to probate: Thomas Seward, Susan F. Close, Francis Schroemer, Thomas Pearsall, John J. Hart, O. G. Hanks, M. Murphy, M. McAleer and James H. Roosevelt.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Leonard.

Crawshay et al vs. *Galpin et al.*—The plaintiff Vose must deliver to the defendants' attorneys sworn copies of all entries relating to the bonds now held by him, within ten days, or in default thereof that he produce the books containing such entries, and deposit them for inspection. Ten dollars costs to the party finally prevailing.

The Same vs. *The Same.*—The authorities referred to hold that the trial of an action cannot be proceeded with until it is at issue. The reference was to take the proof. The plaintiff Vose was produced for examination as a witness. It is quite clear that the trial cannot be proceeded with at present. The same principle will, I think, prevent the party from being subjected to an examination till the cause is at issue. Motion denied, $10 costs of opposing to abide event.

Before Justice Clerke.

Tefz vs. *Grant.*—Report of referee confirmed, and order of arrest discharged, with $10 costs of motion.

Before Justice Sutherland.

Levy vs. *Levy.*—Order settled.

Hatch vs. *Bloodgood.*—Motion to stay proceedings denied, with $10 costs to abide event.

SUPERIOR COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Garvin.

Carpenter vs. *Bell.*—Motion denied, with $7 costs.

Clark vs. *Althause.*—Motion for readjustment on appeal from taxation denied.

Phillips vs. *Gager.*—Motion denied, with $7 costs.

Wendell Phillips on the Political Situation.

HIS VIEWS OF THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE AND PROCLAMATION.

From the Taunton (Mass.) Gazette, Dec. 18.

The third lecture of the Library course was delivered on Tuesday evening, by WENDELL PHILLIPS—subject, "The Times."

The lecturer commenced by saying that the subject, "The Times, as affected by the Message of President LINCOLN," might appear as a waste of time to dwell upon; that the thing was complete in itself, and required no comment; that the germ of the rebellion, the root of all bitterness, Slavery, was by events disposed of; but, as PASCAL said, "Force rules the world, but opinion guides force." To mature and intensify every feeling among us as regards Slavery, was not time wasted. Thousands say, "Slavery is dead." We have heard that song before, and it has been followed heretofore by a sudden and triumphant revival of that principle, and in the multitudinous affairs that come together to give character to an event, it is impossible for a Yankee to guess the next formation that may be shaken together in the kaleidoscope.

Gen. HEATH, one of the approvers of the Constitution, and shortly after its formation, "Slavery has received its death-wound," but at that very moment the Devil hovered over Charleston with a handful of cotton seed, and it produced a fibre that bound Massachusetts and Carolina together, and both to the ear of triumph, and for seventy or eighty years it has ruled our Government. JOHN RANDOLPH said that "the time would shortly be, when the master would run away from his slaves as an useless burden," yet it sprang into renewed life across the Mississippi. DRYDEN has said

"Only fools are cozened twice,"

and he (the lecturer) should only be satisfied, when the diet, blood and muscle of the people made it impossible for Slavery to exist. With the President's Proclamation in his hand he would give up no whit of his platform,—the *perpetual, immediate, universal abolition of Slavery in the whole American Union.*

Let us cast a glance at the scene around us. Of trouble across the water he had no dread. WARD BEECHER has melted the hearts of the great middle class of England to the Northern side. When the war broke out, England *hated* us (there is no other word so fit) as her most powerful rival, treading closely upon her heels in all and surpassing her in many courses. You may safely abuse a man to his cousin. When the London *Times* said "the bubble has burst," it meant "Thank God." The next thing it saw was 700,000 volunteers on the banks of the Potomac, and then England *feared* too much to *interfere*! She saw in us the formation of a first-class military power, and Chattanooga, and Vicksburgh, and Parrotts that cast 300-pound shot seven miles, are as eloquent as BEECHER!

GRANT had forced the Southern army to fall back to its last garrison in the Gulf States, and there they were intrenched with two million of Slaves around them, in the midst of abundant supplies; and for his part, he should not be surprised if nothing more was heard from GRANT before the 1st of March. His supplies have to be brought a toilsome distance over the hills, and his men are jaded and worn, but, be, assured, he is not dead. Thank God! he is not digging like McCLELLAN.

The South will never be defeated as long as the contest is confined closely to the battle-field. War is elaborating a cement, which will bind us together as firmly as the granite upon which the world is founded. WEBSTER said the Fugitive Slave Law will cement us, but *sin* never cemented anything. War is generating a mutual respect. The South regarded the Yankee as merely a cheating coward—but it met us at Chattanooga and found out its mistake. When in the John Brown time the lecturer attempted to tell a New-York audience that the South sincerely believed a lie and would fight to the death for an idea, he was totally discredited. As CHARLES MARTEL and his 40,000 Frenchmen at Tours defeated 300,000 Saracens and saved Europe from the dominion of the Crescent, so the South might yet hold us back with the strength of a fierce despair. But the greatest danger is here at the North and the victory this Fall at the ballot-box has given sounder sleep to President LINCOLN than the victory at Chattanooga. It is the persistency, the intelligence, the efficiency of the North of which he wishes most to be assured.

All civil wars had ended in compromise, and ours will be no exception. There are two parties at the North—the Anti-Administration party, ready for peace on any terms, and the Republicans, who are so sure of victory, that, they say, "Poor fellows, we've beat them, we can afford to be generous."

Men will come into Congress from the rebel States, and the first thing they will say, will be, "If we help pay your debts, you must help pay ours," and we shall find ourselves in the bottomless pit of JEFF. DAVIS'S bonds. For this he relucted, for the precedent was a bond for future troubles, as any portion wishing to rebel could get loans from Europe—sure of being paid in the end. We have enough debt of our own, and the child unborn is mortgaged for the debt his fathers have contracted in wiping out the blot of Slavery.

The Message is just what was to be expected from the personal character of the President. LINCOLN is no leader; his province is to follow, not to initiate—not a man who fixes his eye upon some distant point and lets the world come to him—as JACKSON did in 1839, or BUTLER when he thundered "Contraband" over the capes and creeks of Virginia; or FREMONT in Missouri, who he believed would have finished the war with the same results in two, as it is being done in four years. The President is a minister, not a leader—the man we must demand of. He meant no disparagement to LINCOLN, whose niche was so high in Fame's temple that he could afford to have his faults told.

FISHER AMES had said "Aristocracy is a noble frigate that carries you nice and dry in the hold, but a storm can sink her. Democracy is a raft; your foot is always wet, but no storm can sink her." The President is rather different from the "mind" of the Cabinet—SEWARD, the ninety-day man, the prodigal son man; the Irish pilot—who knew every rock in the harbor, and when the ship struck, cried "there's one of them!"

But the Proclamation vails its front before the Supreme Court; and what is the Supreme Court? Its head is a man, whose body is in Baltimore, and his soul, if he has got any, in Richmond—ROGER B. TANEY, and if justice to the slave is left to the sense of right in *his* heart, God help him! Of the only respectable Judges on its bench, MCLANE and CURTIS, one is dead, the other resigned.

He would provide a higher and deeper defence, and so alter the Constitution as that neither Slavery or "involuntary servitude" shall ever be in any State. Our statesmen are perplexing themselves as the English great men did after JAMES I. ran away, but the people gave the same answer, "We care not how nor why.—Liberty!" SEWARD would like to see the Senate chairs of Louisiana filled; so would he, but he would first make them too hot for slaveholders to sit in.

The Border States are more radical than we are today, and some Tennessee planters only object to the Proclamation because it offers compensation. The soil of the South is owned by 250,000 families, and the Proclamation leaves them in possession. The landholders rule Governors. WILLIAM the Conqueror divided England among his nobles, and his dominion was secured. Divide the South among *our* nobles—the soldiers and the blacks. Look at the success at Port Royal of private merchants, and then to the Mississippi, where Government manages the plantations—where we have thirty thousand blacks in our army, and their women and children dying, 500 a week, of famine. Yankee enterprise would have taken this war by contract, and finished it in six months. Give us an amended Constitution or a rooting up of the oligarchs; parchment or land; he preferred both. The Government gave us neither.

The next Fall brings the Presidential election. Suppose the War Democrats should put forth a platform, one plank of which should be, "as soon as this trouble is finished, war with England!" It would carry all the Northwest. But we have a keener revenge than war. Let us say to Europe: "We are trying the experiment of a popular Government; put but a finger into our machinery, and we extend a right hand to GARIBALDI with ten millions, and he uproots Rome; we give fifty to the Chartists, fifty to the Poles, fifty to the Red Republicans of France, and joy to you of your thrones."

To the negro, who and whose fathers have made the North what it is, we owe more than a naked liberty. We owe them land, an education. Give liberty the pedestal of land. Then Carolina will become truly the sister of Massachusetts.

It was announced that Rev. A. L. STONE, D. D., is expected to give the fourth lecture, on Tuesday evening, the 29th inst.

(Advertisement.)

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Sailed.

DEC. 19—*In steamship Etna, for Liverpool*—A. Deschamp, S. Preust, Henry May, Joseph Goher, Dr. Ash, Henry Fowler, Geo. T. Emery, Wm. Plamondan, P. Martin, Wm. H. Power, P. H. Finney, H. T. Eaton, J. Bradway, C. F. Bouchon, Dr. George M. Douglass, Stephen R. Cattlery, J. F. Woffinden, Lucius Moore, D. McKinnott, Joseph Goodman, and others in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises..... 7 20 | Sun sets..... 4 38 | Moon sets.. 2 59
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 3 27 | Gov. Island.. 4 16 | Hell Gate.. 5 38

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, Dec. 19.

Cleared.

Steamship Columbia, Barton, Havana and New-Orleans, Spofford, Tileston & Co.; Parkersburgh, Hoffman, Portland, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Governor Bailey, (Br.,) Cushing, Nassau, C. C. Duncan & Co.

Steamer Massey, Smith, Philadelphia, J. Briggs & Kirkpatrick; Fanny Cadwallader, Pierson, Baltimore, Wm. Dalzell; Elizabeth, Fowler, Baltimore, Wm. Dalzell.

Ships Chancellor, (Br.,) Jones, Liverpool, Williams & Guion; Lizzie Southard, (Br.,) Dyell, London, C. L. Wright & Co.

Barks Sea Sprite, (Br.,) Garrett, Queenstown, W. P. Worwell; International, (Dutch,) Small, Curacoa, Marton & Foulke; Jane Cargill, (Br.,) Hill, Glasgow, John Jackson; Casco, Gardiner, Trinidad, Geo. S. Stevenson & Co.

Brigs Conflict, (Br.,) Hand, Maranham, H. K. Corning, Son & Co.; Augusta, (Br.,) Strout, Ceara and Para, Moore & Henry; Harriet, ——, Fortress Monroe, Merrill & Abbott; St. Marys, Smith, New-Orleans, Dewey & Collins; Petrel, (Br.,) Crow, Port-au-Prince, Tynes & Smith; A. V. Goodhue, (Br.,) Bessie, Ponce, P. R., Thos. James.

Schooners Sarah Jane, Gardner, Newport; Eureka, (Br.,) Cameron, Carthagena, Handy & Hoadley; Francis Arthemus, Coffin, Washington, T. M. Mayhew; D. P. Thompson, Woodbridge Creek, N. J., Baker & Dayton; Rio, Plummer, Washington, T. M. Mayhew; Maria, Baker, Beaufort, Bentley, Smith & Co.; Elizabeth English, ——, Philadelphia, A. C. Havens; Sea Breeze, Hogan, Newport, H. S. Rackett & Son; J. C. Brooks, Bearse, Boston, S. W. Lewis & Co.; Frances Jane, (Br.,) Hyman, Port Medway, Boyd & Hincken; Moselle, Young, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Wood; Margaret Ann, West, Washington, Bentley, Smith & Co; G. D. King, McGregor, Calais, John Boynton's Sons; Wm. Hone, Seaman, Fortress Monroe, Van Brunt & Slaght; Ripley, Buck, New-Orleans, N. H. Brigham; Lydia Ann, Weston, Port Royal, Bentley, Smith & Co.; Panther, Clark, Providence, H. S. Rackett & Son; Belle, (Br.,) Wood, St. John, N. B., P. I. Nevius & Son.

Arrived.

U. S. steam transport Admiral Dupont, Wood, Yorktown 3 ds., in ballast to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

U. S. transport Ellen S. Terry, Chapin, Newbern, N. C., with passengers to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

U. S. steam transport Detroit, Neff, Washington, in ballast to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Steamer Pelican, Baker, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer Novelty, Shaw, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer S. C. Walker, Sherin, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Frank, Thorpshire, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer John R. Thompson, McCabe, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Artisan, Kirk, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Minnesota, Garrett, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer C. Stevens, Raynor, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Elizabeth, Fowler, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Ship Wanderer, Forbes, Manila July 22, with hemp, &c., to Williams & Guion. Had light baffling winds the entire passage; touched at Singapore Aug. 29, and sld. again the following day; crossed the equator in the Atlantic Nov. 24, in lon. 22.

Ship Milan, (of Bath,) Weeks, New Orleans 25 ds., in ballast to master.

Bark Kathleen, (of St. Andrews, N. B.,) Roberts, Havana Dec. 3, with sugar to Grinnell, Minturn & Co.

Bark Cognati, (Aus.,) Lenaz, Philadelphia 3 ds., in ballast to master.

Bark Anna, Wheeler, Port Royal 6 ds., in ballast to master.

Barkantine Ed. Hill, (Dan., of St. Thomas,) Fugelsang, Carthagena Nov. 28, with hides, bark, skins, etc., to Ribon & Munoz. Had heavy weather and westerly gales most of the passage. The Br. brig Los Amigos, Johnson, for New-York, sailed previously.

Barkantine Sarah R. Chapman, (of Bermuda,) Jones, Gibara, Cuba 20 ds., with sugar and molasses to John S. Hill.

Brig Crimea, (of Stockton,) Patterson, Havana 19 ds., with sugar to Walsh, Carver & Chase. Had heavy N. E. weather; started bulwarks and received other damage. Dec. 9, lat. 31 30, lon. 79, passed a herm. brig, heading E., with loss of maintopmast and foretopmast-head.

Brig Panama, (of Kingston, Jam.,) Flemming, Mansanilla 18 ds., with cedar, molasses, etc., to master. Had heavy weather.

Brig Ann, (of Gibraltar,) Fiery, Casalbanca, Morocco, 41 ds., with wool to Munzinger & Pitzipio. This morning, (19th,) at 2 o'clock, while at anchor in the Lower Bay, was run into by the schr. Suwassett, from Virginia bd. to Fairhaven, carrying away the stern frame and afterbulwarks; did not ascertain what damage the schooner received.

Brig S. P. Brown, (of Newport,) Hammond, Havana 15 ds., with sugar, etc., to J. L. Hathaway.

Brig Fashion, (of Shelburne, N. S.,) Murphy, Jacmel Dec. 5, with logwood to Brett, Son & Co.

Brig Geo. Crump, (of Turks Island,) Barnard, Havana 14 ds., with sugar to Brett, Son & Co.

Brig Idella, (of Pictou, N. S.,) Irvine, Havana 20 ds., with sugar to J. Beckwith & Co. Has had heavy weather during the passage; split sails, stove boat and bulwarks.

Brig Jane Bell, (of Shelburne, N. S.,) Acker, Bonaire 24 ds., with salt to Rogers & Rich. Left no vessels.

Brig West, Gulbrandsen, New-Orleans 23 ds., with sugar, etc., to Murray & Nephew.

Brig Pronta, (Span.,) Caristang, Cardenas 8 ds., with sugar, etc., to J. M. Ceballos.

Brig Magie, (Br.,) Bradshaw, Turks Island 14 ds., with salt to Gordon, Bruce & McAnliff.

Schr. Julie, (of Kingston, Jam.,) Crocker, Dry Harbor, Jam., Nov. 25, with pimento, coffee, etc., to master. Had heavy weather.

Schr. New Grove, Durand, Portland, Me., with hay for Washington; put into this port for repairs, having sprung mainmast.

Schr. Annie J. Russell, Russell, Philadelphia, for Boston.

BELOW—Brig H. P. Smith.

WIND—Sunset, N. W., and fresh.

Sailed.

18th—Steamship Empire City. Ship Eagle Wing. Bark Sarah L. Bryant, Hermes, (Norg.) Brigs Wild Pigeon, (Br.,) Linden, Courier, Eliza. Schooners Sultan, Ida A. Jayne, C. A. Farnsworth, L. & M. Reed, R. H. Vermilya, Ann & Susan, H. W. Fry, M. G. Leonard, Mary Jane, Helen Mar, D. S. Miller, W. Gregoro, S. C. Tyler, Ephraim & Anna, Breeze, Frank, Lucas, Sea Bird, Triumph, E. W. Gardner.

19th—Steamships Etna, (Br.,) for Liverpool; Bremen, of and for Southampton and Bremen; Columbia, for Havana and New-Orleans; George Cromwell, for do.

Domestic Ports.

HOLMES HOLE, Dec. 17—Arr. schrs. Hamer and S. K. Hart, from Elizabethport for Boston; Ned Sumpter, from New-York for do.; C. A. Stetson, from Philadelphia for Gloucester; Phenix, from Newport for Portland; E. C. Conant, from Addison for New-York; Madagascar, from Ellsworth for do.; Bradore, from Bangor for New-Bedford. Returned—Schr. Charles A. Snow. Sailed—Schr. Maine Law, for ——.

HOLMES HOLE, Dec. 18—No arrivals. 8 A. M., wind blowing heavy from the S. W.

Miscellaneous.

The ship Wm. S. Lindsay still remains ashore on the West Bank. The tide ebbs and flows in her, and at low water she has 16 feet of water in her. The following is a list of her cargo: 12 cases wines, Adolphus Oechs; 17 do. hats, Plummer, Beebe & Co.; 1,040 bars steel, Robert Roy; 25 cases China, Haviland, Bros. & Co.; 15 casks mdse., Schieffelin, Bros. & Co.; 13 pkgs. do. Corstan & Co., of Baltimore; 1 do., Reed, Taylor & Co.; 169 casks mdse., Bruguiere & Thebaud; 125 cases wine, 99 casks mdse., to order.

COLLISION.—About 1½ o'clock this afternoon, the South Ferry boat New-York came in collision, off Pier No. 1 East River, with the steamer Flora, carrying away most of her after cabin. The New-York received no damage.

Spoken, &c.

Wm. Freeman—schr., from Boston for Baltimore, Dec. 18, 18 miles S. S. E. from Sandy Hook.

Foreign Ports.

At Jacmel, Dec. 5, brigs Sarah M. Newhall, for New-York in 6 ds.; schr. Minnie Arnold, hence, just arr.

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